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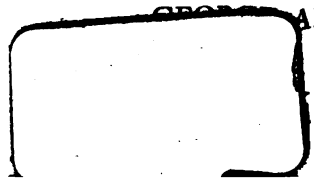
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your letter of the 10th inst.

and was very glad to hear
from you. I am well and hope
these few lines will find you
the same.



11

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[The above work is nearly completed, and will soon be put to press.]

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As a specimen of the communications received from the above sources, the following extracts are given:—

It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the superior merits of the Latin Grammar lately edited by Professor Andrews and Mr. Stoddard. I express most cheerfully, unhesitatingly, and decidedly, my preference of this Grammar to that of Adam, which has, for so long a time, kept almost undisputed sway in our schools. — *Dr. C. Beck, Professor of Latin in Harvard University.*

I know of no grammar published in this country, which promises to answer so well the purposes of elementary classical instruction, and shall be glad to see it introduced into our best schools. — *Mr. Charles K. Dillaway, Master of the Public Latin School, Boston.*

Your new Latin Grammar appears to me much better suited to the use of students than any other grammar I am acquainted with. — *Professor William M. Holland, Washington College, Hartford, Conn.*

I can with much pleasure say that your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our schools than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted — a good Latin grammar for common use. — *Mr. F. Gardner, one of the Masters Boston Lat. Sch.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard is deserving, in my opinion, of the approbation which so many of our ablest teachers have bestowed upon it. It is believed that, of all the grammars at present before the public, this has greatly the advantage, in regard both to the excellence of its arrangement, and the accuracy and copiousness of its information; and it is earnestly hoped that its merits will procure for it that general favor and use to which it is entitled. — *H. B. Hackett, Professor of Languages in Brown University.*

The universal favor with which this Grammar is received was not unexpected. It will bear a thorough and discriminating examination. In the use of well-defined and expressive terms, especially in the syntax, we know of no Latin or Greek grammar which is to be compared to this. — *Amer. Quarterly Register.*

The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard I consider a work of great merit. I have found in it several principles of the Latin language correctly explained which I had myself learned from a twenty years' study of that language, but had never seen illustrated in any grammar. Andrews's First Lessons I con-

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PREFACE.

Soon after the publication of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, several experienced teachers, by whom it had been adopted, requested its authors to prepare a Reader, and an Introduction to Latin Composition, adapted to the principles of that Grammar. It was indeed obvious, that works of the kind suggested would ultimately be needed, in order to complete the series of books of which the Grammar was the basis. As Mr. Stoddard had, in the meantime, been called to engage in other employments, and we could no longer continue our united labors, I was induced, at his request, to undertake the preparation of the proposed works. The first of these is now presented to the public; in the second but little progress has yet been made, but its completion will be hastened as fast as the author's other avocations will permit. While preparing the Reader, an abridgment of the Grammar has also been made, accompanied with appropriate reading lessons, for the use of juvenile classes.

In preparing the Reader, it was judged expedient to select some one of the introductory books already in use, and to adapt it to the proposed purpose, rather than to add another to the numerous compilations of the same kind already extant. In making the selection, I could not hesitate to give the preference to the First Part of Jacobs and

Döring's Latin Reader, as being, in my view, superior in itself to any other introduction with which I was acquainted; and having, also, the additional recommendation of being already well known and generally approved.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

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The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary ; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1837

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 1. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 200. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, I. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, I. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audimus. Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribimus. Vocātis. Reges^d regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^d canit. Rusticus^b arat. Auditis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78.

^b §§ 28 and 46.

^c §§ 62 and 74.

^d § 29.

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugiunt nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecinit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^r Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^e §§ 66 and 76. ^k §§ 62 and 73. ^m §§ 63 and 74.

^b §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77. ^o § 153. ^p §§ 61 and 70.

^c § 46. ^g §§ 30 and 74. ^q § 41. ^r § 150, 3.

^d §§ 87 and 88.

Risĕro. Vidĕris. Venĕrit hora. Pomum cecidĕrit.
Ambulaverĭmus. Canes cucurrĕrint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Laboret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canāmus. Capiātis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendĕret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēm^a. Troja^a staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavĕrim. Docuĕris. Ocul^{us} vidĕrit. Latravĕrint canes. Arbōres crevĕrint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^a Potuisses.^a Miles pugn^avisset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^a Legito.^a Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currito. Facitote.^a Puĕri scribunto.^a

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 68, E. and 70.

^a § 29, 2.

^a § 153.

^a § 267.

^a § 178, 1.

^a § 46.

^a § 154, 6.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a audītur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincītur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narrātur. Carmīna^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebātur. Oppidum^a defendebātur. Pangebantur portæ. Saxa^e volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^e ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistōla^a mittētur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^a Sparsa erant folia.^e Hostes victi erant. Missi erīmus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis emātur. Premierētur caseus. Vehērer. Tegerētur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^e industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Alīter psittācus loquītur, alīter homo.^a Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^e §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 267.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 46.

^d §§ 31 and 69, E. 2.

^e § 41.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsula*.

Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poëta*^c salūtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est *insania*.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, L. What is the logical predicate? § 202, L.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

Silva vetus^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77.

^h § 113.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elēphas.^k
 Fortes^l laudabuntur, ignāvi^m vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipēdesⁿ ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonus^o laudatur, imprōbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriēmur,^p alii^q citius,^r alii seriūs.^s
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

Diem^a perdidi.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^b *ova*^c parit.
 Elephantus^d odit^e *murem*^f et *suem*.^g
 Camēli diu *sitim*^h tolērant.
 Accipitresⁱ non edunt *corda*^j avium.
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^k *colōrem* bibunt.
 Senes^l minimè^m sentiunt *morbos contagiōsos*.
 Cervi *cornua sua*ⁿ quotannis amittunt.

^a § 209, R. 12.

^b § 205, R. 2.

^c § 125, 5.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 277.

^f § 73.

^g §§ 66 and 70.

^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j § 210, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 209, R. 1.

^l § 107.

^m § 194.

ⁿ § 90, E.

^o § 46.

^p § 183, 3, N.

^q §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3.

^r §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.

^s § 79, 2.

^t §§ 58 and 71.

^u §§ 61 and 71.

^v § 78, E. 2.

^w § 208

Ceres[°] *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;[°] Mercurius *littēras*.[°]

Canes soli[°] *domīnos suos*[°] benē[°] novēre,[°] soli *nomīna*[°] *sua*[°] agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longē[°] jaculātur.

Sturni[°] et psittāci *humānas voces*[°] imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*[°] totamque *Grāciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimi[°] Scythæ, *bellicosissīmi*[°] *homīnes*, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphinus, *animal*^m homīni[°] *amīcum*, cantu^m gaudet.

Carthāgo[°] atque Corinthus,[°] *opulentissimæ*[°] *urbes*,[°] eōdem anno[°] a Romānis[°] eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^m tempōre[°] popūli Romāni, omnium gentium[°] *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *mammi*.

Honos est prēmium^m *virtūtis*.

[°] § 73, E. 3.

[°] § 229, R. 3, 1.

[°] § 107.

[°] § 208.

[°] § 192, II. 1.

[°] § 183, 3, N.

[°] §§ 66 and 71.

[°] § 46.

[°] §§ 62 and 78.

[°] § 96.

[°] § 125, 5.

[°] § 124.

^m § 245, I.

^m §§ 66 and 70.

[°] § 222.

[°] § 245, II.

[°] § 29, 2.

[°] §§ 62 and 77.

[°] § 253.

[°] § 248, I.

[°] § 113.

[°] § 83, 3.

[°] § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinita est multitudo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homīnes variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimè scrutātur.

Nemo non^c benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum anīmi index^d cauda.^e

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213. — after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^f memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^g impatientes sunt.

• Stultissimaⁱ *animalium*^h sunt lanāta.

Velocissimumⁱ *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^j beātus, neque *sapientium* non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223. — after adjectives? § 222.

Arma^k fecit Vulcānus *Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^l lanam præbent.

§§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

§ 209, R. 12, (2.)

§ 277, R. 4.

^a § 210

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d §§ 66 and 76.

^e § 83, 1.

^f § 205, R. 12.

^g § 96.

^h § 208.

ⁱ § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homīni soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homīni* simillīma^g est.

Leōni^h visⁱ summa est in pectore.

Antiquissimis^j *hominibus*^k specus erant pro domibus.^l

Gallinacei *leonibus*^m *terrōri*ⁿ sunt.

Homo furiōsus ne^o *liberis* quidem^p *suis* parcit.

Grata^q *mihi* tua epistōla fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* propĕro.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^r plerūmque cremabantur.

Culices^s acida^t petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^u generōsus mitis est erga *victos*.^v

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarityatem* et *speciem* sunt inirabiles.^w

Navigatio^x juxta *litus* sæpe est periculōsa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3.

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, E. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^a in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^d

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis* *nidis*.

In *senectūte*^e hebescunt^f sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.^g

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxima animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.^h

In *Africā*, necⁱ cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leones reperiuntur.

Circa Cyllēnen,^k montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cœlum* redeas.^l

Victi Persæ in *naves* confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Litteræ a *Phœnicibus*^j inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*^j eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

^f § 187, II. 2.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 44.

ⁱ § 260, R. 6.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam^a homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^c ex *Graciā* aufūgit.^d
 Metellus primus^e elephantos ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.
 Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.
 Britannia a *Phoenicibus* inventa est.
 Apes sine *rege* esse^f non possunt.
 Infans^g nihil^h sine *aliēnā ope* potest.
 Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.ⁱ
 Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.
 Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? § 245, I.—for *lātor*,
gaudeo, &c.? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.?
 § 250, R. 1, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which
 any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun
 denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the
price of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^j medentur *hedēra*.
 Pyrrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l *lienōsis*^m
 medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.ⁿ

Anacreon poēta^k *acīno* uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

^a § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

^m § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ** contra omnes ictus munitur.
 In Africâ^b elephantî^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephantî spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Popûli quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.
 Mures Alpîni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut
manibus utuntur.
 Leænæ *jubâ* carent.
 Elephantî maximè *amnibus* gaudent.^g
 Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^b ansères bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutâtur.
Hîeme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortalium^h *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primôres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iîdem
 deciduntⁱ *anno*.
 Antipâter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natâli suo*,
febre corripiebâtur.
Æstâte dies sunt longiôres quàm *hieme*.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colôre*.^j
 Isocrâtes orâtor unam oratiônem *viginti talentis* ven-
 didit.
 Lusciniâ candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.
 Leônes facîle per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

* § 124.

^d § 207, R. 33.^e § 142, R. 2.^f § 163, E. 1.^b § 254, R. 3.^c § 87.^h § 212.ⁱ § 211, R. 6.^e § 99.^f § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *videre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina * possūmus *donare*.

Potēram † *contingere* ramos.

Nihil * amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere* ?

Philippus volēbat † *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum * *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benē *ferre* discę magnam fortūnam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat. †

Dici beātus † ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento † rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibus † *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homīnes æquo amōre † *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur. †

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est † humānum. †

Turpe † est † beneficium *repetere*.

* §§ 66 and 71.

† § 154, 6.

* § 94.

† § 145, II.

* § 133, R. 4.

† § 260, R. 6.

* § 210, R. 1.

† § 183, 3.

* § 224.

† § 247.

† § 209, R. 3, (5.)

† § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiis^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
 Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima^e est contentio beneficiis^e beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrâ^f est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^g *legendi*.

Initum^h est consilium urbis *delendæ*,ⁱ civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the dative of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^j *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^k *fodiendo* et^k *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter^l ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222.

^h § 182, 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192, II. 2.

Omnes Græciæ civitatēs pecuniam ad *œdificandam** classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimiūm^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*, *esuriendo*, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe* *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? § 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^a bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finem^que^c potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f quā^m facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lupus.

Semper honos, nomen^que^c tuum, laudes^que^c manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify?

* § 275, II.

* § 145, II. 1.

* § 198, R. 2.

^b § 192, II. 4, (c.)

^d § 210.

^f § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque*^a paupertas, *neque*^a mors, *neque*^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gesserunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non formosus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Si^e divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties literas tuas lego, omnem mihi^f præteritorum temporum memoriam in mentem revoco.

Magna debemus suscipere, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quāmdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^g *quāmdiu* vivat,^h crescereⁱ existimant, vivit autem^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indici^l grandiores sunt *quā*m cetēri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importuniusⁿ *quā*m invidia.^m

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b §§ 62, and 78, E. 2.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 4.

^e § 198, 8.

^f § 211, R. 5, 1.

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3.

^k § 236.

^l § 128, I. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus *quàm* hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas *quàm* corporis.^b

In montibus aer^d purior est et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est *clementiâ* divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *ferro*; ferrum^e durius cetëris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquâ*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert^f fruges.^g

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accëpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homëri carmina celëbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,^h *quam* musca alisⁱ integëbat.

Qui bonis^j non rectè utitur, ei^k bona mala fiunt.^l

Beneficium reddit, *qui* ejus^m benè memor est.

Gruesⁿ in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur,^o elīgunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, *qui* sustinëret^o hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, I.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E., and 76, E. 3.

^o § 264, 5.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,^a testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandibus^c *vescerentur*.

Nave^d primus^e in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus^f *navigarētur*.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatisⁱ familiæ^j pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unâ ficu^l turmæ equitum^m *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmemⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulneribus quidem^r *excitentur*.

Delphīni tantâ interdum vi e mari^s exsiliunt, *ut*^t vela^u navium *transvölent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudīnem adollescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,^v *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris^w *faciant*, quàm omnia, quæ illis^x tribuere possis.^y

^a § 249, I.

^b § 102, 4.

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 62 and 74.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 247.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 262, R. 1.

^k § 235, (2.)

^l § 31.

^m § 236, R. 5.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^p § 233.

^q § 162, 4.

^r § 214.

^s § 223.

^t § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem pingēret.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c vescerentur.

Ocūli palpēbris^d sunt munīti, *ne* quid incīdat.^e

Nihil ferē^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærendo^h inveniri possit.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manē egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^j revertor, *quin*^k te in fundo conspīcer^l fodēre,^m aut arāre,ⁿ aut aliquid facēre.^o

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^p copiis suis Græcos facīlè superatūrus esset.^q

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne* sit^r mundus, an plures.^s

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne* factus sit mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium servāret, *an* deponēret.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violāri possit.^t

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco veniant, aut in *quas* se regiōnes conferant, incōmpertum est.^u

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas fuderit?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus^v non *ledi*, *indigēnas* *interīmi*.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro^a narrat, a cuniculis^a *suffossum*^b in Hispaniâ *oppidum*,^c a talpis in Thessaliâ; ab ranis *incôlas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*,^b ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyâro insulâ *incôlas* a muribus *fugâtos*,^b in Italiâ *Amýclas*^c a serpentibus *delêtas esse*.

Observatum est,^d *pestilentiam* semper a meridiânis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homêrus *Pygmæos*, populum ad oceânium, a gruibus *infestâri* prodidit; Aristotêles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivêre* narrat.

Postêri aliquando quèrentur nostrâ culpâ *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum^e jussêrat *carmîna sua cremâri*; *id'* Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alêbat candidam, *quam*^c Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam esse* credêbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ,^e *quem* vetêres nunquam in vitâ *risisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortunæ *variantis* sunt innumëra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu^a nuntiant.

Cecrops urbemⁱ a se^a *conditam* appellâbat Cecropiam.ⁱ

^a § 248, I.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 230.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e insistunt, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinēre fessus, septem. et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicūtur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictāre,^j et *legendem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatōrem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferārum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^m consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^o animo.

Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudinem equitis equo^p *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^q delphīni conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphīnum *portantes*, et quasi^r funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferārum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulōsa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapīde *ictus*, oblītus est litēras;^s alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomīna dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentātus, centies vices *præliātus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrīces adverso corpore^t habēbat, nullam in tergo.^u

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 229.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leōnes ~~satiati~~^{*} innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini^a nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem^b *transituri*^c minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus*^c *gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario^d *victus*^e, occultatur^{*} *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus*^e percussorem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*[;]^f fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari^g *degentes* conchyliis^h vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis.ⁱ

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danâus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex^k Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellatam* ejus tumulo^l circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotinus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis^m *institutus*, in rogam ejus se conjiceretⁿ et concremaretur.^o

^{*} *occultatur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

^a § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

^f § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^e § 82, E. 1.

^g § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^h § 245, II.

^k § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^l § 210.

^o § 278.

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi* *iacentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indīcum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudīnis^c alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*^d sufficiant.^e

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam *ad persequendas*^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^g ungulæ sunt cervīnis simīles, *comprehendendis*^d lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes*^h jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Lunā,* ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eādē*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicītur.

*Geryōne** *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiāⁱ venit.

*Sabīnis** *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam^j rediit.

*Jasōne** *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*^b *imposito*, in flammas se conjēcīt.

Nicomēde rege *interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finīvit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,^k *filio victōre*^l Olympiæ,^m præ gaudio exspirāvit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, I., R. 3.

^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3.

^j § 237.

^b § 224.

^g § 226.

^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 257, R. 7.

^d § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

ⁱ § 237, R. 5.

^m § 221, I.

^e § 262.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eædem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, famæ^{*} luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mærens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid[†] comprehendi possit^{*} præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

^{*} § 247.

[†] § 138.

^{*} § 262.

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ.

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.* Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edidit, quā^d milvius longo tempōre^e potuisset^f edēre.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^g patrocinium^h vitandumⁱ esse.^j

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^k irretitus muscūlum^l exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^m liberāret.* Quoⁿ facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et^o devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^p quam gratiam mali^q pro beneficiis reddere^r soleant.*

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^s tecto domūs, lupo^t prætereunti^u

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2.

* § 262.

^a § 274, R. 8.

^m § 229, R. 5

^b § 235, (2.)

^k § 272.

ⁿ § 271.

^c § 253.

^l § 247.

^o § 265.

^d §§ 154, 6, and 260, II.

^f § 231, and R. 3.

^p § 225.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 257, and R. 1.

^q § 182, and R. 3.

^f § 239.

ⁱ § 278

maledixit. Cui ^a lupo, *Non tu, inquit, ^b sed tectum mihi maledicit.* ^c

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit. ^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas ^e explicans, *Quanta est,* ^f inquit, ^g *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evolvans, *Et quanta est,* inquit, *levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod ^h nobis ⁱ natura tribuit, alios ^j contemnâmus, ^k quibus natura alia ^l et ^m fortasse majora dedit.

5. PAVO.

Pavo graviter ⁿ conquerebatur ^o apud Junonem, dominam ^p suam, quod vocis suavitas sibi negata esset, ^q dum lusciniâ, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat. Cui Juno, *Et meritò,* inquit; *non enim ^r omnia bona ^s in unum conferri oportuit.* ^t

6. ANSERES ET GRUES.

In ^u eodem quondam prato pascebantur ^v anseres et grues. Adveniente domino ^w prati, grues facile avolabant; sed anseres, impediti corporis gravitate, ^x deprehensi et ^y mactati sunt.

Sic sæpe pauperes, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine ^z deprehensi, soli dant ^{aa} poenam, dum illi salvi evadunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3.

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1.

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi lætum pabulum offèrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^d præponere.^e*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^f te semper^g ministerio^h nostro alēmus,ⁱ dum ipse summo otio^j fruēris? Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventri^k cibum subducunt, corpus debilitatur, et membra^l serò invidiæ^m suæ poenituit.ⁿ

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^o in præsēpi^p bovesque latrando^q a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^r *Quanta ista^s, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo^t vescāmur,^u quem tu ipse capere nec velis^v nec possis!*

Hæc fabula invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^w fortè occurrisset,^x ita est perterrita, ut^y pæne moreretur^z formid-

* Supply *hoc*.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 279, 15.

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1.

ⁱ § 245, I.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, R. 4.

^p § 212

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, I.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, I.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.^a Eundem conspicātā^b itērum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiō illi^e obviām facta, ausa^f est etiam propiūs[†] accedēre, eumque^g alloqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^h filio: *Miⁱ fili,ⁱ ne^k sic obliquis semper gressibus^a incēde, sed rectā viā^a perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis præceptisⁱ obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.^m*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiamⁿ nullā re^a magis, quā exemplis^o, instrui.^p

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^h tres boves in maxīmā^q concordia, et sic ab omni^r ferarum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^r inter illos orto, singūli a feris^t petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^u sit^o in concordia.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^v leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^w Sed fortē, dum se celerius^x

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

^a § 247.

^b § 274, 1.

^c § 279, 3.

^d § 277.

^e § 228.

^f § 142, R. 2.

^g § 233.

^h § 145, II. 1.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 52.

^k § 267, R. 1.

^l § 223, R. 2.

^m § 145, VI.

ⁿ § 239.

^o § 278.

^p § 272.

^q § 125, 5.

^r § 279, 7.

^s § 257.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 212, R. 3.

^v § 265.

^w § 249, I.

^x § 263, 2.

^y § 256, R. 9.

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantīæ dedit.

Hæc fabŭla stolīdos^e notat, qui immerītis honorīb^{us} superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^e cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallīnis reperīrī^e solet. Itaque dum majorīb^{us} divitiis^f inhiābat, etiam minōres^{*} perdīdit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo^a qui unâ iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudīne conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quod eum prior^e conspexisset.^b Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^c a^f verberīb^{us} abstinent, asīnus aufūgit, et neuter eo^t potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,ⁱ quod eos totum diem^m comitātus esset.^b Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquiunt, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo anīmo,^b ut ne nostris quidemⁿ corporīb^{us} parcēres,^p si exanimarentur.^p*

* With what noun does *minōres* agree?

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, R. 4.

^j § 242, R. 1.

^k § 245, I.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, I.

Merito in actionibus non spectatur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTORES ET LUPUS.

Pastores cæsâ ove^b convivium celebrabant. Quod^c quum lupus cerneret,* *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem,* quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti^d impune ovem comedunt! Tum unus illorum,* *Nos enim,* inquit, nostrâ, non aliênâ ove^e epulâmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiôsam habebat domum, invitavit fullonem, ut ad se commigraret.^f Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^g societas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,ⁱ fuligine et maculis inquinatûrus esses.^m*

Hæc fabûla docet dissimiliaⁿ non debere^o conjungi.^p

19. TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostibus^q captus, *Ne^r me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^s quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,^t te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi^u sis^v imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabûla docet, non solum maleficos^w esse puniendos,^x sed etiam eos,^y qui alios ad malè faciendum^z irritent.ⁱ

* § 265.

b § 257.

c § 206, (13.)

d § 263, 5.

e § 261, 1.

f § 207, R. 25.

g § 212.

h § 198, 5.

i § 245, II.

j § 273, 2.

k § 260, II. R. 5.

l § 266, 1.

m § 260, R. 7, (2.)

n § 205, R. 7, (2,) and N.

o § 272.

p § 271.

q § 248, I.

r § 267, R. I.

s § 198, R. 4.

t § 279, 6.

u § 275, III. R. 1.

v § 205, R. 7, (1.)

w § 274, R. 8.

x § 278.

y § 275, III., R. 3.

z § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPITRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere^a conātæ effecerunt,^b ut illi pacem inter se^c facerent. Quā^d firmatā, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabūla docet, potentiōrum discordias^e imbecillioribus^f sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,^g si gallinam diligentius sagināret,^h fore,ⁱ ut illa bina^j aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset^k facta, planè ova parere^l desiit.^m

Hæc fabūla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsamⁿ esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,^o si eam fortè attingere posset.^p Tandem defatigāta ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec^q eas in viâ repertas^r tollērem.*^s

Hæc fabūla docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se^t assēqui posse despērent.

^a What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

^b § 271.

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 208.

^e § 257.

^f § 239.

^g § 224.

^h § 260.

ⁱ § 268, R. 4.

^j § 119, III.

^k § 263, 5.

^l § 205, N. 1.

^m § 247.

ⁿ § 278, R. 5.

^o § 274, 3.

^p § 261.

^q § 271, R. 3.

^r § 162, 7.

23. VULPES ET LEÆNA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitātem rerum æstimandam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomōdo sibi^c a fele cavērent.^d Multis aliis^e propositis, omnibus^f placuit, ut ei^g tintinnabulum annecterētur; sic enim ipsos^h sonitu admonitos eam fugēre posse.ⁱ Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,^j qui feli^k tintinnabulum annecteret,^l nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^k plurimos esse audāces,ⁱ sed in ipso pericūlo timīdos.^m

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canisⁿ mordāci paterfamilias iussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi,ⁿ ut omnes eum cavēre possent.^o Ille verò æris tinnitū^p gaudēbat, et, quasi^q virtutis suæ præmium^r esset,^s alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^t stolidum*, inquit, *qui ignorāre^u vidēris, isto tinnitū pravitatem morum tuorum indicāri!*^v

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

* § 266, 3.

^b § 274, R. 8.

^c § 223.

^d § 265.

^e § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 208, (4.)

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 2.

^k § 275, III. R. 4.

^l § 205, N. 1.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 273, 2.

^o § 262.

^p § 245, II.

^q § 263, 2.

^r § 210.

^s § 238, 2.

^t § 271.

^u § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiŏrum suŏrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginatum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enecor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, tecum^c in urbem venias,^d et eadem felicitate^e fruaris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^f pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdum me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris, quod cervici^g circumdari solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!^h nihilⁱ moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^j nullum commōdum tanti^k esse, quod servitutis calamitatem compensare possit.^l

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæserat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrahat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli facile effecit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces^o videtur,‡ quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

^a § 235, (2.)

^f § 270, R. 3.

^k § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^l § 264, 1.

^e § 133, 4.

^h § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^d § 262, R. 4.

^g § 214, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.)

ⁱ § 245, I.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^o § 210.

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōse pasceretur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres neⁱ paleæ quidem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m presentis temporis fortunā æstimaverim!*^h

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibi^g appropinquare sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,ⁿ interdum discordāre^o novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^o jubet. Quibus^{*} allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangerent.^p Quod^q quum facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas,

* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2.

^g § 230.

^m § 195, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^h § 264, 8.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^c § 235, (4.)

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^o § 272.

^d § 85.

^j § 263, 5.

^p § 273, 2.

^e § 224.

^k § 257.

^l § 206, (13.)

^f § 265.

^q §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset ‡ concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte^e onëris se^c levâret,^d si se^c vivum videre vellet.^e Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino^f detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me^g miserum,* inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim,^h quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempsëram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendoⁱ vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere.^j Quo^k facto, deteriore conditioneⁱ quàm prius † esse cœpērunt. Nam domīna, de horâ noctis incerta,^m nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuërunt*.

^e § 251.

^f § 224, R. 2.

^g § 271, and R. 3.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 238, 2.

^k § 206, (13.)

^j § 208, (1.)

^l § 264, 8.

^m § 245, III.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 275, R. 4.

ⁿ § 213, R. 4, and (4.)

^e § 266, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese^a volare doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturæ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam,^g ut se^h volūcrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungulis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiâ^k suâ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniâ. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ ne se perdat sine causâ. *Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.^q* Cui accipiter, *Insanire^r,^s inquit, si partam prædam amittere, et incerta^t pro certis^u sectari vellem.^v*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^w iisque^x sublatis domum^y

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ^a § § 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^h § 208, (1.) | ^o § 270, R. 2. |
| ^b § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | ⁱ § 273, 2. | ^p § 261, 1. |
| ^c § 239. | ^j § 208. | ^q § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^d § 229. | ^k § 247. | ^r § 145, V. |
| ^e § 222. | ^l § 224. | ^s § 257. |
| ^f § 256, R. 16. | ^m § 198, 5. | ^t § 237, R. 4. |
| ^g § 231, R. 3. | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onere et viâ defatigatus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætatis et inopiæ mala^e contemplatus Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberâret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subito adstitit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctatur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votorum^m suorum poenitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requiro*, qui^o onus paululum allēvet,^p dum ego rursus subeo.‡

36. INIMICI.

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo,^q qui inter se^r capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eorum^s in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestâte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat || is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *Utram partem navis^t prius submersum iri existimâret.*^u Cui gubernator, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*^v

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^w dicitur: *Mi^x pater, quum multo^y sis major canibus^z*

* Supply *seni*.† Supply *volo*.‡ Supply *id*.|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrogat*? § 231, R. 3.¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.^a § 236.^b § 265.^c § 212.^d § 212, R. 3.^e § 229, R. 6.^f § 258, R. 1.^g § 278, R. 7.^h § 215, (1.)ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (2.)^j § 133, R. 4.^k § 209, 3, (4.)^l § 162, 7.^m § 274, 1.ⁿ § 206, (4.)^o § 139.^p § 251, R. 1.^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)^r § 256, R. 16.^s § 264, 5.^t § 235, R. 2.^u § 256.^v § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,^b qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi^c tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut auditâ canum^d voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ^e formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes^f reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,^g *Quid^h tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te salvum futurumⁱ speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas? Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum^k sit, quanto^l præclarius^m mihiⁿ erit, meo cruore aspergi aras^o deorum immortalium, quàm irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ^p omnibus^q imminet, non timere,^r si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.^s

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.^t Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adortur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

^a § 278.

^b § 231, R. 5.

^c § 239.

^d § 266, 1.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^f § 206.

^g § 223.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 83, 2, E.

^k § 225, III., R. 1.

^l § 272.

^m § 249, II.

ⁿ § 256, R. 16.

^o § 260.

^p § 210, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 8.

^r § 162, 7.

^s § 83, 2.

^t § 222.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudāset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ respondēret.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiā cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verō^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquales divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est;^b debēt^c enim hæc præstantiæ meæ.* Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. *Tertiam vindicat sibi^d egregius labor meus.* *Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^e is^f sciat,^g se habitūrum^h me inimicum sibi.ⁱ* Quid facerent^j imbecilles bestię, aut quæ^k † sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^l

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperāre debeat,^d modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.^e*

^a What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.)

^b § 83, 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 208.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^m § 270, R. 3.

ⁿ § 222.

^o § 260.

^p § 248, I.

^q § 279, 10.

^r § 262, R. 1.

^s § 264, 1.

^t § 263, 2.

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit^a ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset^b die^c natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxorem duxisse.^d Sed una cetēris^e prudentior, *O vos^f stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,^g quantopere nos sæpe unus Solis æstus excruciet?*^h *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*ⁱ

44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^j petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primū refugere,^k deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^l in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupīter eārum stultitiam puniturus^m hydrium illis misit, a quoⁿ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum poenituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initūrus esset eā conditione,^o ut oratōres suos

^a § 145, IV.^b § 266, 3.^c § 253.^d § 272.^e § 256.^f § 238, 2.^g § 183, 3, N.^h § 265.ⁱ § 145, VI.^j § 85.^k § 209, R. 5.^l § 247, R. 3.^m § 274, R. 6.ⁿ § 248, I.^o § 249, II.

ipsi^a tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudatas vidissent, eos^g impetu facto^h omnem gregem dilaniāsse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploravērat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustrātus eos, qui auxiliumⁱ latūri^j advenērant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent.* At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libère in oves grassarētur, plurimasque eārum^p dilaniāret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè^q reperērat, gaudium altâ voce^r significāvit. Quo^s sono^t allekti plures corvi famelici advolvērunt,^u impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^v dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

^a § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 278.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, R. 3.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, l. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 206, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2.

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur^a fecunditatem, quod singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c Nam quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fecunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum^f ivērant.^g Amplā praeda factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquāles, leo eum correptum dilaniavit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicerit^k interrogare, coepit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,** quid minores potentioribus debeant.^l

50. MUSCÆ.

Effusa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolāre^m nequeunt.ⁿ Heu miseram, inquit, vicem !^o

* What is the accusative of the " thing " after *docuit* ?

† Supply *ad mel*.

^a § 223, and (1.)

^f § 276, II.

^g § 265.

^b § 266, 3.

^h § 209, R. 12.

ⁱ § 271.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^j § 273, 2.

^m § 182, 3.

^d § 206, (3.)

^k § 275, III., R. 1.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

^e § 274, R. 7.

^l § 224.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi^a cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, salo^b
Quum fuerim natus, voluerim^c solo ingrèdi!
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.*

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^e dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^f gravâret, avolatûrum^g illico.
At ille:^h *Nec te considentem senseram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replêtam† vitis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidère nostra mala non possumus;
Alii simul delinquant, censores sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.

* § 275, III., R. 1.

* § 279, 14.

* § 208, (6.)

* § 254, R. 3.

* § 273, 4.

* § 270, R. 3.

* § 264, 8.

* § 272.

* § 229, R. 2, 2.

MYTHOLOGY

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,* quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,* occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^b in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,* cogēbat cæstibus secum contendēre, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^d Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfēcit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,* mirâ magnitudīne^f fuisse^e dicuntur. Nam singūlis mensibus^b novem digītis^d crescēbant. Itāque quum essent^e annōrum novem,^f in cœlum ascendēre sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^f ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædālus, Euphēmi filius, artīfex peritissimus, ob

* § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

* § 204, R. 5.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^e § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^a § 253.

^d § 236.

^f § 145, II.

^b § 205, R. 2, (1.)

eādem Athēnis* commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōe^c aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icāro filio alas cerā^d aptāvit, et cum eo^e avolāvit. Dum Icārus altiūs^f evolābat, cerā solis calore calefactā, in mare decīdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellātum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicītur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmina fecērant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^a Peliae filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras curru junxisset.^j Admētus, qui eam perdite amābat, Apollinem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^k serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem curru junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apolline accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcestis morti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filiae suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

* § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9.

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

^j § 266, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objiceretur.* Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluâ^c devictâ et interemptâ, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re^c cognitâ, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdâ^d in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditâ, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^e mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellare solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^f ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,^g eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^h apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen diciturⁱ apud infēros in aquâ collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^j est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^k super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

* § 224.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^c § 236, R. 5.

^d § 271, R. 2.

* § 273, 2.

^e § 53.

^f § 274, R. 6.

* § 257.

^g § 145, II. 1.

^h § 211, R. 5, 1.

* § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a impendēre dicunt, cujus ruīnam timens perpetuo metu cruciātur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commōta malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habēto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetēbant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b impērat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priāmi filium, ducēret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eārum litem diremptūrum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset,^f omnium terrārum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Lædæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicāvit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjūgiⁿ suo^o Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcōrum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regiŕque Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliēbri habītu^r inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultārī,^s unus eōrum^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munēra feminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 270, R. 2.

^e § 223.

^f § 266, R. 4.

^g § 279, 3.

^h § 229.

ⁱ § 239.

^j § 272.

^k § 257.

^l § 237.

^m § 224, R. 2.

ⁿ § 208, (7.)

^o § 257, R. 7.

^p § 241, R. 4.

^q § 268.

^r § 212.

^s § 211, R. 4.

^t § 260, II

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocāri jussit.^a Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicem cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcōrum exercitus Aulide^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditiōnis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiari^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnōnem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulidem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^o fecit.

14. Trojā eversā, quum Græci domum^p redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.^q Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^r homines ex luto finxit, iisque^s ignem e coelo in ferulā attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrutum servarent.^t Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

^a § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 222.

^h § 256, R. 9.

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Herculēs transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupīter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliā flores legentem, Pluto quadrīgis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinēre ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanīra puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittēre,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præsantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quā diu is titio foretⁿ incolūmis.

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intērim, Diāna Cēneo^a irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Cadydonium vastaret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^g fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupīter in taurum mutātus Sidōne^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eā creavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditione additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomīne,^j quum errāret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubisset,^m ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bæotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^k § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

^l § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^h § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^d § 249, III.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 274, 1.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eīque ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^e Quod quum impetrāset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavisus est hāc virtūte^f suā; mox intellexit nihil^g ipsi hoc munere^h perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.ⁱ Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^j Quem^k Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^l est colōre^m aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superābat.ⁿ Hæc quum a pluribus^o in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^p prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^q si victus esset,^r occiderētur.^s Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea acceperat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post altērum projēcit, iisque^t Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schœneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblītus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^u grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 206, (17.)

^j § 272.

^k § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^b § 247.

^l § 256.

^m § 211, R. 6.

^c § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^o § 145, II. 1.

^d § 262.

^p § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

^q § 248, I.

^e § 245, II.

^r § 273, 2.

^s § 268.

ob^a causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, ei^{que} prädictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megāram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amōre ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^e dormienti fatālem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^g Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.^f Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus^h esse receptūram. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Ćirim vocant.ⁱ Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^j mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiūsque^k locūta est in Apollīnem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^l Niōbe libēris^m orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10.

^f § 258, 2, and (2.)

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9.

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

^l § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 230.

^m § 251.

^e § 247.

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominībus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Juppiter eum excēcāvit, et immisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^c auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^f rogārent,^e dixit se^h illis iter demonstratūrum esse,ⁱ si eum poenā^j liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calaïs, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisseⁱ dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum poenā^j liberāvunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote?

^a § 293, N.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^h § 266, 2

^b § 162, 19.

^f § 231.

ⁱ § 268.

^c § 224.

^e § 258, 2, and (3.)

^j § 251.

^d § 9.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominū deos^a latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta † quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quōd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem^h ut causam redderentⁱ eorum, quæ dixissent,^j respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*^k *Ipsē autem erat Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^l quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^m suis secum ferret,ⁿ *Ego verò,*^o respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^p suum civibus donāvit, ne^q

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3.

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæ enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^{*} uni philosophiæ operam dare.^c

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^f periissent.*^g

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi^d capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus^e inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^k filii auditâ, vultu nihil^l immutato dixit: *Sciēbam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigarem,*^m inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*ⁿ

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius[‡] exar-

^{*} Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

[†] What is the subject of *accidit*?

[‡] What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

^a § 257.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (4.)

^e § 207, R. 25.

^f § 262.

^e § 278.

^g § 224.

^h § 234, II.

ⁱ § 275, III., R. I.

^j § 262, R. 3.

sisset, veritus ne^e vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^b adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^c

13. Idem discendi^d cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^f philosophum, qui ausus^g fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^h Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,ⁱ quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret^j domo.^k Tum ille, *Quoniam*, inquit, *dum illam domi^l perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermōni^m interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,ⁿ interrogatus, cur solus taceret,^o respondit: *Quia dixisse^p me^q aliquando poenituit, tacuisse^r nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus representabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^s sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^t rege^u ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, 1.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,* qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditōne omnes^c suæ ætatis homīnes superāre existimabātur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocāvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogātus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitâ remanēre, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accūsem.*^e

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco^f nati fuērunt. Socrātes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum^g iudicāvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olēra venditābat; et Demosthēnis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse^h narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.ⁱ

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriātur in quodam poemate, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certāmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus^l carmina statuto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragœdiæ dicitur, in Sicilia versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

* § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7.

^d § 265.

^e § 264, 7, 1

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210

sedēret, aquila testudine n glabro ejus capiti^a immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragicos nomen habet, a cenā domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragoediā sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illā victoriā impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindari hymnis^g tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo^h et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervenit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiā. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quā ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33.

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, I.

^g § 245, II.

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 23.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1.

^k § 250.

^l § 261, 1.

accuratè antea meditatus esset.* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facile de quaque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solēbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmonius^g persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apollīne didicisse. X

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrū^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudīne solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliūs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrū^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malleſne te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiāri,^o an præco esse, qui victōrum nomina proclāmat?*

* § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 4.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 206, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b viderent, deos iter suum sequi,^b ut ipsis^c proeliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinêam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto^e statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus^g Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter^h auxerat, nihil in supellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâⁱ egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Ne^j speciem quidem rapturi^k præbeas^l volo.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilas circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^m quibusdamⁿ ei^o ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualem^p invēni,* inquit, *talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4.

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienatum, quod tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corporis habērem^h ægram, abscindērem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptâ difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ^j fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnata, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniae, prædicare^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.^m *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie meliorⁿ evadam, dum eos dictis^o factisque mendacii^p arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quâ filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^r genitum esse scito.^s Quod^t equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quàm quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^u ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis^v et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

* § 260, R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4.

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^a misērum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philīppus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^c fidēles esse futūros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliavēris?*^d *Scito amōrem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro^e Macedōni, Asiā^f debellātā, Corinthii per legātos^g gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^h suā donavērunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitātem dedimus alii quā tibiⁱ et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honōrem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ popūlis^j imperāasset, ut divīnos ipsi honōres decernērent,^k Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^l deus*; Laconicā brevitatē regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis^m amantissimum et regiæ dominationiⁿ infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpurātos tuos terreas.^o Meā^p quidem nihil^q intērest, humīne^r an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

^a § 238, 2.

^b § 245, 1.

^c § 222.

^d § 266, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^g § 247, R. 4.

^h § 249, 1.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 267.

^l § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^o § 214, N. 3.

^p § 221, 1., R. 3

contūsa et odoribus^a mixta cum aquâ potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomīne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d pueros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissīma quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset^h felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciorem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibusⁱ et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audīvit, Tarentīnos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificè de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessītos percunctātus est, an dixissent^{*} ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.^k Tum unus ex his,^l *Nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multo^m etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*ⁿ Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 245, II.

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 251.

^d § 221, I.

^e § 231.

^f § 262, R. 3.

^g § 212.

^h § 244.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

^j § 212, N. 4.

^k § 256, R. 16.

^l § 274, R. 6

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potiùs,** inquit. *Nam si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparēbit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portârunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,** inquit, *pugnāre,^f non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātûs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^g dixit, quòd patria sua^h seⁱ meliōres cives habēret.^d

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrārī Lacedæmoniōrum^j quemquam tamdiu idem facēre posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te* diutiùs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius,, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympīcis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^k ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publicā accedēbat, antequàm in templo Jovis precātus esset.^l

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^d § 266, 3.

^e § 224.

^f § 269.

^g § 227.

^h § 208, (1.)

ⁱ § 256.

^j § 212.

^k § 249, 1.

^l § 263, 3.

^m § 274, R. 8.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti^a pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? * *Tunicam meam, inquit, si id elōqui posset,^d comburērem.^d*

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^e statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset^g unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quod † Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^h vaginā,ⁱ rediit^j in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^k cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^l recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3.

^a § 224.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 242.

^d § 239, R. 3.

^e § 212, N. 4.

^f § 182, R. 3.

^g § 255, R. 3.

^h § 264, 6.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 261, 1.

^k § 268.

^l § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latinos Romanōrum aciem cadentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrutus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conati erant, ipse capitis^b damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi^c percuti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coercuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protenus curiam peteret, ibique muneri sui negotia strenuè obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, accidit,^f ut serenâ nocte subito luna deficeret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant hoc omne futuram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnasse is dicitur centum et viginti præliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unâ, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

^a § 279, 9.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 249, R. 1.

^f § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

^g § 262, R. 3

ēris idem donātus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiā proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,^e se in flumen conijcere illudque tranāre. Tum elephāntus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6

7

^c § 222.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Itālos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchīsæ filius, cum multis Trojānis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat, aufūgit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honōrem conjūgis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Laviniā genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam* Albæ^b regna vērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multo clariōrem esse quā^e tonitru. Fulmine ictus,^f et in Albānum lacum prācipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^g et Amulium.^h Horum minorⁱ natu,^a Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,^k an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^l Numitor paterna bona prætūlit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^m nubēre. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hocⁱ quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco^m reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quodⁱ videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustūlit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendosⁿ dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply loco.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^g § 204, R. 10.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 250.

^k § 265.

^l § 266, 1.

^m § 223, R. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.)

^o § 274, 1, R. 7

transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,^a Amulium inter-

Ante fecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.

Christum Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,

754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridentis mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērū augēret, asyllum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsī accurrērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjūges dērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquārent, fortè in Tarpēiam virgīnem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e eiūque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,ⁱ annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediā^k cæde raptæ^{*} processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

^a § 265.

^b § 233.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

^e § 273, 2.

^f § 273, 4.

^g § 208, (1.)

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

^j § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætātem tum ob reverentiam iūs^b debītā patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārū nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lus- A. U. C.
trāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d 37.
homīnū subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribū interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curīb^e, urbe in agro Sabīnōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec minū tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadragesīmo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ^d successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversū Sabīnos fortem et stren- A. U.
uum virum^a præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Al- 81.
bānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiō-
rum certamīne finīvit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnāset, fulmīne ictus cum domoⁱ suā arsit.

15. Post hunc Ancus Mārcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^j et A. U.
religiōne avo^k similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem 114.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^c § 274, 3.

^d § 224.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 145, II. 1.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ⁱ § 249, III

^j § 250.

^k § 223

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdēdit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesīmo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. U. accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstulit,* et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creavērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e adeptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesīmo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicuti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^f § 246, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Târquinius occîsus esset, Tanăquil de superiôre parte domûs populûm^a allocûta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letâle vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populûs, dum convalesceret,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnâre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrâvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordinâvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanôrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelère filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius A. U. 220. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum^d fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properâvit, et prima conjûgem regem^e salutâvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viâ jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificâvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnâbat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ feminae, conjûgi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuërat, ut hanc injuriâ ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurârunt, populôqueⁱ persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnâbat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis

^a § 233.

^d § 237, R. 4.

^e § 135, 1.

^b § 263, 4.

^c § 230, R. 2.

^f § 235, (2.)

^g § 224.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^c regnatum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpere pro uno rege duo creari, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coerceret. Annum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò post dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiâ Romæ maneret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniū filius, sese invicem occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Românæ matrônæ quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collëgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo extinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collëgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius bellum Românis intulit, Porsenâ,^d rege Etruscōrum,

A. U. 245. auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^e Tum se cum armis in Tibërim conjecit, et ad suos transnavit.

26. Dum Porsena urbem obsidebat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvenis fortis animi,^f in castra^g hostis se contulit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6

ⁱ § 225, IV.

consilio,* ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terrēret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.* Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse. Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^e populus Romæ^a seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaustirētur.^f Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Anienem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^g Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversū nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.^h

A. U.
260

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānusⁱ dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^j quam^m bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cœpit. Quare urbeⁿ expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^k exercitūs factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessērat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

A. U.
261.

* § 249, II.

† § 162, 7.

‡ § 274, 1, and 210.

^b § 211, R. 4.

^c § 274, R. 5.

^d § 204.

^e § 207, R. 36.

^f § 221, 1.

^g § 206, (9.)

^h § 224.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 242.

^k § 263, 4.

† § 264, 5.

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiōrum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In proelio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibālem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe condita decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cōpērunt. Sed quum unus eōrum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centuriōnis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditionem commōvit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientānos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quā obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum, filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2.

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradidērunt. Camillo autem apud Românos crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphâsset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U. 364. Senones ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupârunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emērent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno proelio superāret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accessērunt, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocatiōnem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

^a § 237.^b § 274, R. 7.^c § 264, 5.^d § 227.^e § 266, 3.^f § 209, R. 4.^g § 162, 7.^h § 207, R. 22.ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)^j § 120, 2.^k § 254, R. 3.^l § 211, R. 6.^m § 251.ⁿ § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit
 406. robōre^a atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decernēret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus milītum, obtūlit; et, quum processisset ar-
 mātus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficerētur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt cum Sam-
 A. U. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honōre
 430. dictatōris profectus est. Qui quum negotiū cūjus-
 dam causā Romam ivisset, prēcēpit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committēret. Sed ille occasiōnem nactus
 felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatōre^g capitis^h damnātus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favōre milītum et populi liberātus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficerētur.

4. Duobus annis pōstⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. angustias, unde sese expedire non potērant. Ibi
 433. Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putāret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.

^b § 211, R. 5, 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 262, R. 3.

^e § 225. IV

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 248, I.

^h § 217, R. 3.

ⁱ § 235, R. 4.

^j § 272.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 265.

^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes
denīque post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superātī
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis* bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos
auxiliū^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque.
primūm Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnavērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quaecunque
a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox praelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in praelio inter-
fecti fuērāt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cœlum manus dicitur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
neste venit milliariorum ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre
exercitūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Legātī ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f
missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

* § 224.

^b § 231.

* § 266, 1.

^d § 120, 2.

* § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4.

^f § 275, III., R. 4.

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret* eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altéro^d proelio cum rege Epîri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantî interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille† est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnësi urbem, interfectus est.

A. U.
481.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Ro-

A. U.
490.

A. U.
495.

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

* § 266, 1.

^c § 266, 2.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^d § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a coenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U. 499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus proeliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatē in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno proelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vineūla conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortuna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pœnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti^k non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.^b § 82, E. 1.^c § 212.^d § 231, R. 4.^e § 223, R. 2.^f § 253.^g § 266, 2.^h § 273, 2.ⁱ § 270, R. 2.^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis extinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnum prælium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredëcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ,^b Sardinia, et ceteris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibërum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes Gallōrum copię Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: . traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum^c ad id bellum parata fuisse.^c Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d post pugnatum est^e contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

* § 212.

* § 269.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 242.

^d § 236.

ărur, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare^c aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.^d Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali^g se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, proelio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is traditur used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

* § 247, R. 1.

^a § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^c § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^e § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā morā, Varro tamen moræ^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ^c appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulares aut prætorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romānis^e paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitū, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.^d § 206, (13.)^e § 224, R. 2.^b § 213.^g § 223, R. 2.^h § 264, 5.^c § 210, R. 2.^f § 229, R. 5ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævînus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticīnum, patrem singulāri virtute^e servāvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvēnis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthagīnem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsīdes, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsīdes parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatē ad eum uno anīmo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocātus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incīdit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitatē, quæ in Bruttiiis ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.^b § 23.^c § 20, E. (a.)^d § 204.^e § 279, 10.^f § 128, 6.^g § 205, R. 12.^h § 271.ⁱ § 208, (7.)^j § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnāt, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo praelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re audita, omnis fere
 Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^a semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 praelium pax cum Carthaginensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque
 Africānus appellatus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quàm
 coeperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 556. rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus,*
quas Romani contra eum defendērant, bellum inferret;^e

^a § 256, R. 6.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^d § 249, II.

^e § 262.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta praeſtaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finiſto bello Macedonico, ſecutum eſt bel-
lum Syriacum contra Antiſochum regem, cum quo
Hannibal ſe junxerat. Miſſus eſt contra eum L. Corne-
lius Scipio^c conſul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legatus
eſt additus. Hannibal navali proelio victus,^d Antiſochus
autem ad Magnesium, Asiae civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione
conſule ingenti proelio fuſus eſt. Tum rex Antiſochus
pacem petit. Data eſt ei hac lege, *ut ex Eurōpā et Asiā
recederet, atque intra Taurum ſe contineret, decem millia
talentorum et viginti obſides praeberet, Hannibalem, con-
citorum belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti
gloriā triumphavit. Nomen et ipſe, ad imitationem fra-
tris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Per-
ſeus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanō-
rum, P. Licinius conſul, contra eum miſſus, gravi proelio
a rege victus eſt. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui
Romāni eam praeſtare noluērunt, niſi his conditionibus, ut
ſe et ſuos Romānis dederet. Mox Aemilius Paullus conſul
regem ad Pydnam ſuperavit, et viginti millia pedi-
tum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit.
Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Ro-
mānis ſe dederunt. Ipſe Perſeus ab amicis deſertus in
Paulli poteſtatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus
geſtis, cum ingenti pompā^f Romam rediit in nave Perſei,

^a § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.

^c § 279, 9.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 212.

^f § 247, R. 3.

inuitatē magnitudinis;^a nam sedēcim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicūtur. Triumphāvit magnificētissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthagīnem
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altēro^c anno ab
 602. urbe conditā,^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt,^e et oppugnavērunt Carthagīnem. Multa ibi præclārē gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum praelium committere.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecerant, consul est creātus, et contra Carthagīnem missus. Is hanc
 A. U. urbem a civibus acerrimē defensam^f cepit ac
 608. diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 211, R. 6.

^c § 120, 1.

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^d § 274, R. 5.

^f § 274, 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummii* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romanos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectōres ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

* § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidârum regi, bellum illâtum est, quòd Adherbâlem et Hiempsâlem, Micipsæ filios, patruēles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniâ pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senātu improbâta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis proeliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatē ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. 648. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcēre strangulātus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d itērum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creātus, eiūque bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decretum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulātus delātus est. In duobus proeliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creātus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum
 A. U. 653. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transiērunt. Itērum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

* § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7

^e § 210.

dimicātum est^a ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublāta sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U.
659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romāno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cū^c alia egregiē gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitāte hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod prius negaverant, jus civitātis, bello finīto, sociis tribuērunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U.
666. est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridātem regem Ponti decrētum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honōrem eripēre conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabātur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cū interfecit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque præliis Mithridātem coēgit, ut pacem a Romānis petēret,^f et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridātem vincit, Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulserunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replêvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridatē triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civilē, consumpsērunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem.^f Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5.

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,^a alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis praeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque praelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme^c et aestāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomaio, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatēs Italiæ,^g tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsit, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatem, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti praelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem[†] erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridati*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221, 1.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniōrum delēret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponēre parāret, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempōra pirātæ omnia maria infestābant ita, ut^b Romānis, toto orbe^c terrārum victoriūbus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompēio decrētum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibīli felicitāte
A. U. et celeritāte confēcit. Mox ei delātum bellum
687. contra regem Mithridātem et Tigrānem. Quo sus-

cepto, Mithridātem in Armeniā Minōre nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occīsis, viginti tantūm de exercītu suo perdīdit et duos centuriōnes. Mithridātes fugit cum uxōre et duōbus comitibus, neque multō pōst, Pharnācis filii sui seditiōne coactus, venēnum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridātes, vir ingentis industriæ^d atque consilii. Regnāvit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duōbus: contra Romānos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrāni deinde Pompēius bellum intūlit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedidit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadēma suumⁱ in ejus^j manibus collocāvit, quod ei Pompēius^k reposuit. Parte^l regni eum multāvit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et popūlos superāvit. Armeniam Minōrem Deiotāro, Galatiæ regi, donāvit, quia auxilium contra Mithridātem tulērat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitātem, libertāte^m donāvit, quōd regem Tigrānem non recepiisset.ⁿ Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodēcim millibus Judæorum occīsis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, I.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissīmo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratore et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilīna, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem^a sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilīna ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

A. U.
693.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

A. U.
700.

* Supply *Pompēii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

^a § 279, 3.

^b § 242.

^c § 275, R. 4.

^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Ro-
 A. U. māni nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim
 705. victor e Galliâ rediens, absens coepit poscere altè-
 rum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione de-
 ferrent,^a contradictum est^b a Pompèio et aliis, jussusque est,
 dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc in-
 juriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto
 exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompèio,
 senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et
 in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæ-
 sarem parabat, hic vacuam urbem ingressus dictatorem
 se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompèii legiones su-
 peravit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompèium ipsum dimi-
 cavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen,
 quia nocte interveniente Pompèius sequi noluit; dixitque
 Cæsar, nec^c Pompèium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se
 potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum
 ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nun-
 quam adhuc Romænæ copiae majores neque melioribus
 ducibus^d conveniant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contenti-
 one, victusque ad postrimum Pompèius, et castra ejus di-
 repta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege
 Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia.
 At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit
 Pompèium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo
 conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intu-
 ens caput, et genèri^{*} quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorîcâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopâtræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum^a est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuêrunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuêrat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus A. U. 709. vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbatâ republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuêrat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octaviānus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris^e sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuêrat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^f consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripuit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^a § 184, 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, 1.

^e § 211, R. 6.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^d § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; perit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam interfecērunt. Tum victores rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret. X

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiatâ sorore Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hac incitatus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliebri optat Romæ regnare. Victus est ab

Augusto navali pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admīsīt, et venēno ejus extincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo* quàm consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuere.

* Supply *post.* § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

^a § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,^a Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissīmi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Hercūlis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida;^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occasum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdata per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

^a § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives, sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, ceteras fertilitate^c antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita, quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurorque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minus est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapidinas habet. In Bætica^e minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italia^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium^{*} est latissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercûles dicitur contra Neptûni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjûvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemâno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum annuum accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Gallia, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

^{*} Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos, i. e. lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^d § 250, R. 1, (2.)

^c § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2.

^e § 224.

^h § 245, II.

^f § 250.

^g § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ^a se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrīnam homīnes ad bellum^b alacriōres facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitani habitant; inde ad Sequanam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^c magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^d similis, non solum majōra navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequana ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquam se haud procul Lutetiā^f cum Matrōnā coniunxit, Oceāno^g infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^h permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum, et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^k circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^c § 256, R. 16.

^d § 222, R. 2.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^f § 241, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 275, R. 2.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^j § 236.

^k § 233.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quae finis est Germaniae ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolae corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando^a corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes moenibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quae frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^e Germani non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusye iis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliō transitūri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specibus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque invia redditur. Inter silvas^g maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iter^h patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Moenus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

^a § 276, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, N. 4.

^h § 236.

nium Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse coepit quàm Claudio^a imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotiā habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corporum vincunt, ceterum ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbari. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitāte ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui inferiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quàm latior.^g In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populorum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla facile^j est regio,

^a § 257.^b § 249.^h § 208, (5.)^b § 250.^f § 256, R. 16.ⁱ § 223.^c § 256.^g § 256, R. 12.^j § 277, R. 7^d § 245, II.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,^a inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes^d saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superioriē parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab inis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primam exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiorē parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^f

^a § 264, 7.

^c § 224.

^e § 250, (2.)

^b § 231, R. 5.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^f § 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandiu potentiâ * florērent, copiasque haud contemnendas alērent, peregrīnis tamen plerūmq̃ue ducībus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insūla omnium* maris interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiâ cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimīle est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudīnem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confectos, humēris sublātos, flammæ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomīna fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsīs, Corinthiōrum coloniâ, ex quinque urbibus conflātâ. Ab Atheniensibus bello petīta, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit: Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimēdis potissimūm ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicīnus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare Ionium lapsus† commissāri‡ dicītur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end.

• § 250.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^c § 222.

^d § 293 N

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cælum grave, mare circa^c importunum. Incolæ latrociniiis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum^e quàm cælum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia, nutritrices urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique vauit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 235, R. 4.

^d § 223 R. 2.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 212, R. 3.

^g § 250.

^h § 213.

ⁱ § 207, R. 23.

^j § 224, R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epīrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Achelōo flumine., Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodōna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclita. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebetes æneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^a fama est.

27. Achelōi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epīri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quob^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^d ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epīrum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^e excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^f gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Ceta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo conscenso, se ipsum^g cremavit. Inter Ossam^h et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

^a § 272.

^b § 206, (3.)

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 250.

^f § 247, R. 4.

^g § 207, R. 28.

^h § 235, R. 2.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,* nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre, claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendīdum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistōcle munitus. Tutissīma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^f valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,* Musārum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtārum fabulis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ* Phocis finitīma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oraçūlum Apollīnis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritātem habuērit,ⁱ quot quàmque præclāra munēra ex omni ferè terrārum orbe Delphos^k missa fuērint, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtārum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocātur, platāni folio simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition?

* § 269.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 265.

^b § 107.

^c § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 237.

^f § 223.

ⁱ § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum *Megaride* cohæret, *Isthmus* appellatur. In eo templum *Neptûni* est, ad quod ludi celebrantur *Isthmici*. Ibîdem in ipso *Peloponnēsi* aditu, *Corinthus* sita est, urbs antiquissîma, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (*Acrocorinthon*^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello *Achaico*, quod *Români* cum *Græcis* gesserunt, pulcherrîma urbs, quam *Cicero* *Græciæ* lumen appellat, a *L. Mummi*o expugnata funditusque delêta est. Restituit eam *Julius Cæsar*, colonosque^c eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in *Peloponnēso* urbs *Olympia*, templo *Jovis Olympii* ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, *Phidiæ* summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad *Alphēi* fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur *Olympici*, ad quos videndos^d ex totâ *Græciâ* concurritur.^e Ab his ludis *Græca* gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec *Sparta* prætereunda est, urbs nobilissîma, quam *Lycurgi* leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. X Urbi imminet mons *Taygētus*, qui usque ad *Arcadiam* procurrit. Proximè urbem^h *Eurōtas* fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas *Spartani* se exercere solēbant. In Sinum *Laconicum* effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium *Tænārum*, ubi altissîmi specus, per quos *Orpheum* ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare *Ægæum*, inter *Græciam* *Asiamque* patens,

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^d § 275, *HI.*, R. 3.

^e § 250.

^b § 54.

^g § 184, 2.

^h § 235, (5,) R. 5.

^c § 230, R. 2.

^f § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. In opus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluabant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^c § 269.^e § 266, 2.^b § 224.^d § 264, 6.^f § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.^a Anīmas enim post mortem reditūras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactāri simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamine a iudiciis^b contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cetēræ maritos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs natūrā munīta et arte, quæ cūm^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiā^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirūtā, in canem mutāta et sepulta esse dicītur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēā e patriā profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranārum muriumque multitudīne infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

^a § 222, R. 4. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 278, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium principi, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circà habitant, Axēnus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclūsos arctissimè custodiunt, et, si quid perpēram imperitaverint,^d inediā totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodécim civitatē divisa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitatē statis temporibus legātos solēbant mittere. Nulla facilè^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milētus. Ephēsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numēro, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatae. Opēri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222.

^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 224.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 277, R. 7.

^h § 211, R. 6.

^f § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellata,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Græciâ* gessit, clarissîma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simois*, amnes famâ quàm naturâ majores. Ipsum montem certâmen* deârum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes *Rhoetæum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajâcis*, qui ibi post certâmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrâque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*‡ Cares sunt finitimi, populus armorum* bellique adeò amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercède acceptâ gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivorum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum *Mausolus* fuit. Qui quum vitâ§ defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum exstruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriâ* jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquâ¶ limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo *Alexander Macædo* quum lavâret,¶ parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur.* Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altèque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,‡ rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientes† terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

* § 209, R. 4.

§ 245, 1.

§ 262.

§ 222.

§ 211, R. 6.

§ 184, 2.

§ 213.

§ 229, R. 4, 1.

§ 205, R. 7, (1) N

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, marimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggregere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnâmi, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomâdes a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrociniis^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit. X

53. Camêlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt gênera, Bactriânæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; upum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore^h carent. Sitimⁱ

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1.

^f § 245, II.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatrīduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^e pedibus^f quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^g permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum^h ambitu;ⁱ super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^k India primùm patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiōra^l Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia^m oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indoⁿ major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

X 56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arborea tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc^o efficit uber-

^a § 236.

^b § 119, III.

^c § 249, I.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 233.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 250.

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^j § 272.

^k § 256.

^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immenses quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incedunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;* alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo expectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arënis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt. Mortem non expectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contuëri audeant. Hoc animal cetëra omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrëdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephantis gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^e § 250.

^b § 249.

^c § 245, II.

^f § 205, R. 3.

^g § 256, R. 9.

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elēphas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et tures armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērent. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabulis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maxīmè odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in nasō gerit. In pugnā maximè adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eīque innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emitit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.^e Insulas^f rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littōre stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eāque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indīci oceāni omnium maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopūlis adhærentibus. Maxīma laus est in candōre, magnitudine, lævōre, pondēre. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendēre,^b feminārum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regīna, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiā superāret, in cœnâ acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrium,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oriūtur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidē urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solūtis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuītur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non minū8 quā8 in flumīne hominībus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguę usu caret; dentium plures habet ordīnes; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudīne excēdit plerūmq8 duodeviginti cubīta. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiantē, trochīlus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicītur habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerrīmos. Tentyritę in insulā Nili habitantes, dirę huic belluę^a obviām ire audent, eamque incredibīli audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungūlis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubā et hinnītu; rostro resimo, caudā et dentibus aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, pręterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitātis suę ludis^d Romę ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturę opēra. Inter ea, quę manībus homīnum facta sunt, emīnent pyramīdes, quarum maxīmę sunt et celeberrīmę in monte sterili inter Memphin oppīdum et eam partem Ægypti, quę Delta vocātur. Amplissimam eārum trecenta sexaginta sex^e homīnum millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Hęc octo jugēra soli occūpat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279, 7

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita mirā magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracūla Ægypti commemorātur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno parietē amplexus, totus marmōre^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portūsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papȳrum nascitur. Radicibus incōlæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papȳro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papȳro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^{*} in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandāri cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasiōnem dedit membrānas^e Pergāmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartā ex papȳro factā, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolārum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verū arte medicātos intra penetralia collō-

^{*} Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R.

^a § 120, 2.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 275, I.

^d § 249.

^e § 275, R. 3.

cant. Negotia extra domos femīnæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onēra illæ humēris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multōrum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse^a capitāle est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populōrum numen est; bos niger cum candidā in dextro latēre maculā; nodus sub linguā, quem canthārum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenērit, mersum in fonte enēcant. Necātum lugent, aliumque quærunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delūbra ei sunt gemīna, quæ thalāmos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Altērum* intrāsse lætum est; in altēro dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habētur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerōrum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honōrem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiōpes habitant. Horum populi quidam Maerobii vocantur, quia paulò quàm nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quàm æris; hanc ob causam æs illis videtur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincula auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorū, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arbōrum quoque folia non innātant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africā ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cetēris partibus mari. Regiōnes ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiōres incultæ et arēnis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [*Apim*] *altērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse lætum est.*

^a § 269.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249, 1.

^b § 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauntania. Ibi mons præaltus Abŷla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclûsum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisit et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancōræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Afrîca. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Românis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.^a

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissimâ fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 209.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaica porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oraclum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse* dicunt. Hic fons mediā nocte fervet,* tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promovere. Leges nullas habent, nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, panthēras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignorat. Leoni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes non nisi summā fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eā flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quam diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philip pici, Romæ leones ad currum juxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^e in sidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, I. 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Cetērum magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quæruntur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes genērat vicēnūm* cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certē Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudīnem adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpens centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūmque in illā dimicationē utrīque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

* § 119, III.

* Supply *illos*

DICTIONARY.

ABBREVIATIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

a. active.	f. feminine.	num. ... numeral
adj. adjective.	freq. frequentative.	part. ... participle.
adv. adverb.	imp. impersonal.	pass. ... passive.
c. common gender.	inc. inceptive.	pl. plural.
comp. comparative.	ind. indeclinable.	prep. ... preposition.
conj. ... conjunction.	int. interjection.	pret. preteritive.
d. doubtful gender.	irr. irregular.	pro. pronoun.
def. defective.	m. masculine.	rel. relative.
dep. deponent.	n. neuter.	subs. ... substantive.
dim. diminutive.	neut. pass. neuter passive.	sup. superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., an abbreviation of Aulus.
§ 328.

A, ab, abs, prep. *from*: ab oriente, *on the east*: a meridie, *on the south*. Before the agent of a passive verb, *by*. § 195, R. 2.

Abdëra, æ, f. a maritime town of Thrace.

Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. *hidden*; *concealed*; *removed*; *secret*; *from*

Abdo, abdëre, abdidi, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) *to remove from view*; *to hide*; *to conceal*.

Abducò, abducëre, abduxi, ab-

ductum, a. (ab & duco,) *to lead away*.

Abductus, a, um, part. (abdūco.)
Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) *to go away*; *to depart*.

Aberro, äre, ävi, ätum, n. (ab & erro,) *to stray*; *to wander*; *to lose the way*.

Abiectus, a, um, part. from
Abjicio, abjicëre, abjici, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) *to cast*, *to cast away*; *to throw aside*.

Abluo, ëre, i, tum, a. (ab & luo,) *to wash away*; *to purify*.

Abrumpo, abrumpere, abrūpi, ab-
ruptum, a. *to break.*

Abscindo, abscindere, abscīdi,
abscissum, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*

Absens, tis, part. (absum, § 154,)
absent.

Absolvo, absolvēre, absolvi, ab-
solūtum, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*

Absorbeo, absorbēre, absorbui
& absorpsi, a. (ab & sorbeo,
§ 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*

Absterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (abs
& terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*

Abstinentia, æ, f. abstinence; dis-
interestedness; freedom from
avarice; from

Abstineo, abstinēre, abstinui, a.
(abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*

Absum, abesse, abfui, irr. n.
(ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*

Absūmo, absumēre, absumpsi,
absumptum, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*

Absumptus, a, um, part. (absūmo.)

Absurdus, a, um, adj. (ab & sur-
dus, deaf; senseless,) *senseless; absurd.*

Abundantia, æ, f. plenty; abun-
dance; from

Abunde, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ab &

undo, to boil,) to overflow; to abound.

Abŷla, æ, f. Abŷla; a mountain
in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.

Ac, atque, conj. and; as; than.
§ 198, R. 1.

Acca, æ, f. Acca Laurentia, the
wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.

Accēdo, accedēre, accessi, ac-
cessum, n. (ad & cedo, § 196,
I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*

Accendo, accendēre, accendi,
accensum, a. (ad & candeo,
§§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*

Accensus, a, um, part. (accendo,)
set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning.

Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio.)

Accessus, ūs, m. (accēdo,) ap-
proach; access; accession.

Accido, ēre, i, n. (ad & cado,
§ 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*

Accipio, accipēre, accēpi, accep-
tum, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipere finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*

Accumbo, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*

Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*

Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*

Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*

Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*

Acerrimè, adv. sup. See **Acriter**.

Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*

Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*

Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*

Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*

Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*

Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*

Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*

Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*

soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.

Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*

Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*

Acroceraunia, orum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*

Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*

Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*

Actio, onis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*

Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*

Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*

Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*

Acumen, inis, n. (acu,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*

Acus, us, f. *a needle.*

Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards with a numeral, about.*

Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*

Additus, a, um, part. from

Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*

Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead; to bring: in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Adeemptus, a, um, part. (adīmo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so; therefore; so much; to such a degree; so very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part: from
- Adhæreo, adhære, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to adhere; to adjoin; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to admit; to apply; to use; to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto; yet; as yet; still.*
- Adīmo, adīmēre, adēmi, adēptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to; entrance; access; approach.*
- Adjaceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin; to lie near; to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join; to unite with.*
- Adjūtus, a, um, part. from
- Adjūvo, adjuvare, adjūvi, adjutum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist; to help; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant; an assistant.*
- Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittēre, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very; much; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish; to warn; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovēre, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to; to move to.*
- Adnāto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young: subs. a young man or woman; a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescēre, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow; to increase; to grow up.*
- Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt; to take for a son; to assume.*

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.*

Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic : mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.*

Adscendo, or ascendo, adscendēre, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistēre, stīti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to assist ; to help.*

Adspectūrus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gēre, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicēre, spexi, spectrum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from **Ad- or as- sto**, stāre, stīti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by ; to be near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfutūrus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present ; to aid ; to assist.*

Adulātor, ōris, m. (adūlor,) *a flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Advēho, advehēre, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry ; to convey.*

Advēna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*

Adveniēns, tis, part. from

Advenio, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive ; to come.*

Adventus, ūs, m. *an arrival, a coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary ; an enemy.*

Adversūs & adversūm, prep. *against ; towards.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse ; opposite ; unfavorable ; bad ; fronting : adversa cicatrix, a scar in front : adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*

Advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*

Ædilitas, ātis, f. *the office of an edile ; edileship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægean : Ægæum mare, the Ægean sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelāgo.*

Æger, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak ; infirm ; diseased.*

Ægrē, adv. *grievously ; with difficulty.*

Ægritūdo, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.
Ælius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.
Æmilius, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Emilia*, or *Emilian* tribe.
Emulatio, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation*; rivalry; competition.
Emūlus, a, um, adj. *emulous*.
Emūlus, i, m. a rival; a competitor.
Enéas, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.
Eneus, a, um, adj. *brazen*.
Enos, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in *Thrace*, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Eneas*.
Æolis, Idis, f. a country on the western coast of *Asia Minor*, between *Troas* and *Ionia*.
Æqualis, e, adj. *equal*.
Æqualiter, adv. *equally*.
Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity*; *justice*; *moderation*.
Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal*: æquus animus, or æqua mens, *equanimity*.
Æër, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.
Ærarium, i, n. the treasury; from
Æs, æris, n. *brass*; *money*.
Æschylus, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.
Æsculapius, i, m. the son of *Apollo*, and god of medicine.
Æstas. ātis, f. *summer*.

Æstimandus, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from
Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.
Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.
Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy*; *boiling*; *surging*; *turbulent*.
Æstus, ūs, m. *heat*.
Ætas, ātis, f. *age*.
Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal*; *immortal*.
Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in *Africa*, lying on both sides of the equator.
Æthiops, ōpis, m. an *Ethiopian*.
Ætna, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in *Sicily*.
Ævum, i, n. *time*; *an age*.
Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa*.
Affābrē, adv. *artfully*; *ingeniously*; *curiously*; in a workmanlike manner.
Affectus, a, um, part. *affected*; *afflicted*.
Afferō, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.
Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect: inediā, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow.
Affieior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever

- Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*
- Affinis**, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*
- Affinis**, is, c. *a relation.*
- Affirmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*
- Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)
- Afflatus**, us, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*
- Africa**, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*
- Africānus**, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*
- Africus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*
- Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*
- Agathyrsi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæotis.*
- Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*
- Agēnor**, ōris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)
- Ager**, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*
- Agger**, ēris, m. *a heap; a pile; a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.*
- Aggredior**, ēdi, essus sum, dep. (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*
- Aggressus**, a, um, part. *having attacked.*
- Agitator**, ōris, m. *a driver; from*
- Agito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*
- Aglāus**, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*
- Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*
- Agnitus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*
- Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*
- Ago**, agere, ēgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*
- Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*
- Agricola**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*
- Agricultura**, æ, f. *agriculture.*
- Agrigentum**, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 184, 4,) *I say.*
- Ajax, ácis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Aläcer, äcris, äcre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albānus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albūla, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus.*
- Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinoüs, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyōne, es, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes,*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algēre, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, in one way — in another.

- Alius**, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
- Allātus**, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
- Allectus**, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia**, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio**, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus**, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Alligo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus**, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor**, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo**, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo**, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus**, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes**, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus**, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.*
- Altē**, ius, issimē, adv. *on high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
- Alter**, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
- Alternus**, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa**, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitudo**, inis, f. *height; from*
- Altus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alumnus**, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.*
- Alveus**, i, m. *a channel.*
- Alvus**, i, f. *the belly.*
- Amans**, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus**, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
- Amātus**, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon**, ōnis; pl. Amāzōnes, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio**, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambitus**, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
- Ambo**, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
- Ambulo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
- Amicitia**, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amicus**, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*

Amissus, a, um, part. from

Amitto, amittere, amisi, amis-
sum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ;
to relinquish.*

Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of
Jupiter, to whom, under this
name, a temple was erected in
the Libyan desert.*

Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.*
§ 155.

Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
mus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ;
delightful.*

Amor, ōris, m. (amo,) *love.*

Amphinomus, i, m. *a Catanean,
distinguished for his filial af-
fection.*

Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Ju-
piter and Antiope, and the
husband of Niobe. He is
fabled to have built Thebes
by the sound of his lyre.*

Amplē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *amply ;
(amplus.)*

Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep.
(amb & plector, § 196, 11,) *to
embrace.*

Amplexus, a, um, part. *having
embraced ; embracing.*

Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
enlarge.*

Amplius, adv. (amplē,) *more.*

Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
*great ; abundant ; large ; spa-
cious.*

Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius*

*Procas, and brother of Nu-
mitor.*

Amŷclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon
the western coast of Italy, near
Fundi.*

Amŷcus, i, m. *a son of Neptune,
and king of Bebrŷcia.*

An, adv. *whether ; or.*

Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated
lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*

Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the
brother of Amphinomus.*

Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philoso-
pher of Clazomene, a city of
Ionia.*

Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain ;
doubtful.*

Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the
father of Æneas.*

Anchōra, or *Ancōra*, æ, f. *an
anchor.*

Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ;
a maid.*

Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth
king of Rome.*

Andriscus, i, m. *a person of mean
birth, called also Pseudophi-
lippus, on account of his pre-
tending to be Philip, the son of
Persis, king of Macedon.*

Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter
of Cepheus and Cassiope, and
wife of Perseus.*

Ango, angere, anxi, a. *to trouble ;
to disquiet ; to torment ; to
vex.*

Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a ser-
pent.*

Angulus, i, m. *a corner.*

Angustiae, arum, f. pl. *narrowness; a narrow pass; a defile.*

Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow; limited; straitened; pinching.*

Anima, ae, f. *breath; life; the soul.*

Animadverto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (animus, ad, & verto,) *to attend; to observe; to notice.*

Animal, alis, n. (anima,) *an animal.*

Animosus, a, um, adj. *courageous; bold; undaunted; from*

Animus, i, m. *the mind; disposition; spirit; courage; a design: uno animo, unanimously: mihi est animus, I have a mind.*

Anio, enis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*

Annecto, -nectère, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*

Annulus, i, m. *a ring.*

Annumero, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & numero,) *to number; to reckon; to reckon among.*

Annuo, -nuère, -nui, n. (ad & nuo,) *to nod; to assent; to agree.*

Annus, i, m. *a year.*

Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*

Anser, eris, m. *a goose.*

Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*

Antè, adv. *before; sooner.*

Ante, prep. *before.*

Antea, adv. (ante & is,) *before; heretofore.*

Antecello, -cellère, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*

Antepôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer; to set before.*

Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepôno.)

Antequam, adv. *before; before that.*

Antigonus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*

Antiochia, ae, f. *the capital of Syria.*

Antiochus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*

Antiope, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*

Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ancient; old; of long continuance.*

Antipater, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*

Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*

Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

Apenninus, i, m. *the Apennines.*

Aper, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*

Aperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*

Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)

Apex, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*

Apis, is, f. *a bee.*

Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*

Apollo, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*

Apparātus, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*

Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*

Appellandus, a, um, part. from

Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*

Appendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*

Appētens, tis, part. *seeking after; from*

Appēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*

Appius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*

Appōno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*

Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)

Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*

Apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*

Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*

Apud, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies *in his house*; with that of an author, it signifies *in his writings.*

Apulia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*

Aqua, æ, f. *water.*

Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*

Aquīla, æ, f. *an eagle.*

Aquīlo, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*

Aquitania, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*

Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*

Ara, æ, f. *an altar.*

Arabia, æ, f. *Arabia.*

Arabīcus, a, um, adj. *Arabian, of or belonging to Arabia.*

Arabīcus sinus, *the Red sea.*

Arabius, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*

Arabs, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
 Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to believe*; *to think*.
 Arbor, & Arbos, ōris, f. *a tree*.
 Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.
 Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
 Arcas, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, *an Arcadian*.
 Arceo, ēre, ui, a. *to drive away*; *to ward off*; *to keep from*; *to restrain*.
 Arcessitus, a, um, part. *from*
 Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to send for*; *to invite*; *to summon*; *to call*.
 Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.
 Architectus, i, m. *an architect*; *a builder*.
 Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
 Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
 Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
 Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow*; *an arch*.
 Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
 Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
 Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum, n. *to burn*; *to sparkle*; *to be consumed by fire*.

Arduus, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
 Arēna, æ, f. *sand*.
 Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
 Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
 Argentum, i, n. *silver*.
 Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
 Argivus, a, um, adj. *of Argos*; *Argive*.
 Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
 Argonautæ, arum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
 Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
 Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to show*; *to prove*; *to convict*.
 Ariminum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
 Aristobūlus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
 Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
 Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
 Armātus, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
 Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
 Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
 Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
 Armentum, i, n. a herd.
 Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
 Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.
 Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
 Arreptus, a, um, part. from
 Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2,) to seize upon.
 Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
 Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
 Arsi. See Ardeo.
 Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
 Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
 Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
 Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
 Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
 Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Crœusa.
 Ascendo. See Adscendo.
 Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
 Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
 Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
 Asinus, i, m. an ass.
 Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
 Asper, era, erum, adj. rough; rugged.
 Aspergo. See Adaspergo.
 As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
 Aspicio. See Adspicio.
 Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
 Assecutus, a, um, part. from
 As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
 As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
 As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
 Assisto. See Adsisito.
 Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
 Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
 Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
 Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.
 Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

- At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schœneus, king of Arcadia*.
- Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica*.
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens*.
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Atlanticus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlanticum, the Atlantic ocean*.
- Atque, conj. *and*.
- Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely*.
- Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus*.
- Attêro, -terêre, -trivî, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear*.
- Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica*.
- Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper*.
- Attingo, -tingêre, -tîgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach*.
- Attollo, êre, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up*.
- Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off*.
- Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author*.
- Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation*.
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented*.
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring; audacious; desperate*.
- Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare*. § 142, R. 2.
- Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear*.
- Auditus, a, um, part.
- Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing*.
- Aufêro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove*.
- Aufugio, -fugêre, -fûgi, -fugîtum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee*. ●
- Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
- Augeo, augêre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise*.
- Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination*.
- Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable*.
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name*.
- Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia*.
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænômen among the Romans*.
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*.
- Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*.

Auris, is, f. *the ear.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold.*

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.*

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; having dared.*

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; *or*; aut—aut, *either—or.*

Autem, conj. § 198, 4; *but; yet.*

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn.*

Auxi. See Augeo.

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance.*

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous.*

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away.*

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away.*

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.*

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicatrix aversa, a scar in the back: from*

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away.*

Avicūla, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird.*

Avīdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *ravenous; greedy; eager.*

Avi, is, f. *a bird.*

Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw.*

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. from

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle.*

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather.*

Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek Ἄξενος, *inhospitable*;) *the Euxine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.*

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates.*

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon.*

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry.*

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine.*

Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus.*

Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna.*

Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna.*

Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff.*

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis.*

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrāda, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephṓra.*
- Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellua, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum, i. n. *war.*
- Belus, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benè, adv. (comp. meliùs, sup. optimè,) *well; finely; very: benè pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benè & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benè & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignè, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priēne, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibēre, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes, ēdis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

- flattering ; enticing ; inviting ; tempting.*
- Bæotia, æ, f. a country of Greece, north of Attica.
- Bonitas, âtis, f. goodness ; excellence ; from
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) good ; happy ; kind.
- Bonum, i, n. a good thing ; an endowment ; an advantage ; profit : bona, n. pl. an estate ; goods.
- Boreâlis, e, adj. northern ; from
- Boreas, æ, m. the north wind.
- Borysthènes, æ, m. a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine ; it is now called the Dneiper.
- Borysthénis, îdis, f. the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.
- Bos, bovis, c. an ox ; a cow.
- §§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphôrus, or Bospôrus, i, m. the name of two straits between Europe and Asia ; one, the Bosphôrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople ; the other, the Bosphôrus Cimærius, the Cimærian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.
- Brachium, i, n. the arm.
- Brevi, adv. shortly ; briefly ; in a short time ; from
- Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) short ; brief.
- Brevitas, âtis, f. shortness ; brevity.
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici : Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.
- Britannia, æ, f. Great Britain.
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Britain ; British : oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.
- Britannus, a, um, adj. British : Britanni, the Britons.
- Bruma, æ, f. the winter solstice ; the shortest day.
- Bruttium, i, n. a promontory of Italy.
- Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. a people in the southern part of Italy.
- Brutus, i, m. the name of an illustrious Roman family.
- Bucephâlus, i, m. the name of Alexander's war-horse.
- Bucephâlos, i, f. a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.
- Buxeus, a, um, adj. of box ; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.
- Byzantium, i, n. now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphôrus.

C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.

Cabira, ind. a town of *Pontus*.

Cacūmen, inis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agēnor*, king of *Phœnicia*.

Cado, cadēre, cecidi, casum, n. to fall.

Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several *Romans*.

Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban*; of *Cæcūbum*.

Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from

Cædo, cædēre, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.

Cælātus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, are, āvi, ātum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.

Cæpe, or *Cepe*, n. indec. an onion.

Cæpio, ōnis, m. a *Roman consul* who commanded in *Spain*.

Cæsar, āris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the *Julian family*.

Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cado,) cut; slain; beaten

Caius, i, m. a *Roman prænomen*.

Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.

Calamitas, ātis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from

Calāmus, i, m. a reed.

Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.

Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.

Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.

Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.

Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in *Spain*, opposite to *Abjla* in *Africa*.

Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a *Roman family*.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; *Calydonian*.

Camēlus, i, c. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. (*M. Furius*) a *Roman general*.

Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of *Italy*, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.

Campester, tris, tre, adj. even; plain; level; campaign; flat.

Campus, i, m. a plain; a field; the *Campus Martius*.

Cancer, cri, m. a crab.

Candidus, a, um, adj. white.

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecīni, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Santus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnare, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal;) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carica, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrène, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo**, *carpĕre*, *carpsi*, *carptum*, a. to pluck; to tear.
- Carre**, *ārum*, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.
- Carthaginiensis**, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.
- Carthāgo**, *inis*, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthāgo Nova, Carthagena, a town of Spain.
- Carus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus), dear.
- Casa**, æ, f. a cottage; a hut.
- Casca**, æ, m. the cognōmen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.
- Caseus**, i, m. cheese.
- Cassander**, *dri*, m. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiōpe**, es, f. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.
- Cassius**, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius**, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.
- Castigātus**, a, um, part. from
- Castigo**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. to chastise; to punish.
- Castrum**, i, n. a castle: *castra*, *ōrum*, pl. a camp: *castra ponĕre*, to pitch a camp; to encamp.
- Casus**, *ūs*, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
- Catabathmus**, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
- Catāna**, æ, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
- Catanensis**, e, adj. belonging to Catania; Catanean.
- Catiĕnus**, i, m. Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
- Catilina**, æ, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
- Cato**, *ōnis*, m. the name of a Roman family.
- Catulus**, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Latinian tribe.
- Catulus**, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
- Caucāsus**, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
- Cauda**, æ, f. a tail.
- Caudinus**, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
- Caula**, æ, f. a fold.
- Causa**, æ, f. a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: *in causā est*, or *causa est*, is the reason: ali-

- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock ; a crag ; a cliff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware ; to avoid ; to shun : cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves ; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave ; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecini. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens ; from*
- Cecrops, opis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield ; to give place ; to retire ; to retreat ; to submit.*
- Celeber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded ; much visited ; renowned ; famous ; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas, atis, f. (celëber,) *fame ; glory ; celebrity ; renown.*
- Celëbro, are, avi, atum, a. *to visit ; to celebrate ; to make famous ; to perform.*
- Celeritas, atis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed ; swiftness ; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iūs, rimē,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, are, avi, atum, a. *to hide ; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, arum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, ere, ui, um, a. *to judge ; to believe ; to count ; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor ; a censorer ; a fault-finder ; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor ; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, us, m. *a census ; an enumeration of the people ; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred ; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, ōnis, m. *a centurion ; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalopepe, see Cæpe.* [nia.
- Cepi. *See Capiro.*
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbērus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasōrum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres**, *ëris*, f. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.
- Cerno**, *cernëre*, a. § 172; to see; to perceive.
- Certāmen**, *inis*, n. (*certo*,) a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: *Olympicum certāmen*, the Olympic games.
- Certè**, adv. (*iūs*, *issimè*,) (*certus*,) certainly.
- Certo**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. & n. to contend; to strive; to fight.
- Certus**, a, um, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) certain; fixed.
- Cerva**, *æ*, f. a female deer; a hind.
- Cervinus**, a, um, adj. belonging to a stag or deer.
- Cervix**, *icis*, f. the neck; an isthmus.
- Cervus**, i, m. a male deer; a stag.
- Cessātor**, *is*, m. a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.
- Cesso**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, n. to cease; to loiter.
- Cetërus**, *cetëra*, *cetërum*, adj. (§ 105, N.) other; the other; the rest.
- Cetërum**, adv. but; however; as for the rest.
- Cetus**, i, m. a whale.
- Ceyx**, *ycis*, m. the son of *Hesperus*, and husband of *Alcyöne*.
- Chalcëdon**, *önis*, f. a city of *Bithynia*, opposite to *Byzantium*.
- Chaldaïcus**, a, um, adj. (*Chaldæa*,) Chaldean.
- Charta**, *æ*, f. paper.
- Chersiphron**, *önis*, m. a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at *Ephesus* was built.
- Chersonësus**, i, f. a peninsula.
- Chilo**, *önis*, m. a *Lacedæmonian* philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.
- Christus**, i, m. Christ.
- Cibus**, i, m. food; nourishment.
- Cicātrix**, *icis*, f. a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.
- Cicëro**, *önis*, m. a celebrated Roman orator.
- Ciconia**, *æ*, f. a stork.
- Cilicia**, *æ*, f. a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.
- Cimbri**, *örum*, m. pl. a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.
- Cinctus**, a, um, part. (*cingo*.)
- Cineas**, *æ*, m. a Thessalian, the favorite minister of *Pyrrhus*.
- Cingo**, *cingëre*, *cinxi*, *cinctum*, a. to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.
- Cinis**, *ëris*, d. ashes; cinders.
- Cinna**, *æ*, m. (*L. Cornelius*,) a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.
- Cinnānum**, i, n. cinnamon.
- Circa**, & **Circum**, pr. & adv. about; around; in the neighborhood of.

- Circuitus**, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdatus**, a, um, part. from
- Circumdo**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circum eo**, ire, ii, itum, irz. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens**, euntis, part. (circum eo.)
- Circunjaceo**, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto**, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus**, a, um, part.
- Ciris**, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus**, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron**, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bæotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citō**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly; from*
- Citus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra**, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus**, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic; corona civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis**, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis**, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas**, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades**, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam**, pr. *without the knowledge of;—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor**, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus**, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas**, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis**, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo**, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus**, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus**, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*

Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

Clementia, æ, f. *clemency; mildness.*

Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*

Cloaca, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*

Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*

Clypeus, i, m. *a shield; a buckler.*

Cn., *an abbreviation of*

Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*

Coccyx, ŷgis, m. *a cuckoo.*

Cocles, Itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*

Coctilis, e, adj. (coquæ; § 129, 4,) *dried; burnt; baked.*

Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*

Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; *heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*

Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*

Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; *I begin, or I began.*

Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*

Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check; to restrain; to control.*

Cogitatio, ònis, f. (cogito,) *a thought; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*

Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think; to consider; to meditate.*

Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)

Cognomen, inis, n. *a surname; from*

Cognosco, -noscère, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know; to learn: de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*

Cogo, cogère, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.*

Cohæreo, -hærère, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*

Cohibeo, -hibère, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back; to restrain.*

Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*

Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*

Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*

Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*

Colläre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*

Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*

Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)

Collëga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligere, -lègi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocatus, a, um, part. from
- Collôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collôquor, -lôqui, -locutus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colere, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Comburo, -urere, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comêdo, edere, edi, esum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comètes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to*
- revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitatus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memôro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuere, -minui, -minutum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminutus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed, commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought* : *copiis commissis, forces being engaged.*
- Commoditas, *âtis*, f. (commôdus,) *a convenience ; commodiousness.*
- Commôdum, i, n. *an advantage ; gain.*
- Commorior, -môri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) *to die together.*
- Commôror, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & moror,) *to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.*
- Commôtus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movêre, -môvi, -môtum, a. (con & moveo,) *to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.*
- Communico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from*
- Commûnis, e, adj. *common* : in *commûne consulêre, to consult for the common good.*
- Comœdia, *œ*, f. *a comedy.*
- Compâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & paro,) *to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.*
- Compello, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsus, a. (con & pello,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force : in fugam, to put to flight.*
- Compensô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & penso,) *to compensate ; to make amends for.*
- Comperio, -perire, -pêri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) *to learn ; to discover.*
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) *to embrace ; to comprise ; to comprehend ; to reach ; to extend : complecti amôre, to love.*
- Compôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) *to compose ; to put together ; to arrange ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.*
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished ; composed ; quieted.*
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendêre, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) *to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.*
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conâtus, a, um, part. (conor,) *having endeavored.*
- Concêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessus, a. (con & cedo,) *to yield ; to permit ; to grant.*
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) *conceived ; couched ; expressed.*
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concêdo.)
- Concha, *œ*, f. *a shell-fish.*
- Conchylum, i, n. *a shell-fish.*
- Concilio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to conciliate ; to unite ; to reconcile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from*
- Concilium, i, n. *a council.*
- Concio, *ônis*, f. (concio,) *an*

- assembly ; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 2,) *to conceive ; to imagine ; to form ; to draw up ; to comprehend.*
- Concito, are, avi, atum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite ; to raise.*
- Concitor, oris, m. *one who excites ; an exciter ; a mover ; a disturber.*
- Concoquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil ; to digest.*
- Concordia, æ, f. (concoro,) *concord ; agreement ; harmony.*
- Concredo, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust ; to intrust.*
- Concremo, are, avi, atum, a. (con & eremo,) *to burn with ; to burn ; to consume.*
- Concurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together : concurritur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble ; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken ; moved ; from*
- Concutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake ; to agitate ; to tremble.*
- Conditio, onis, f. (condo,) *condition ; situation ; a proposal ; terms.*
- Conditus, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo, -dare, -davi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found ; to build ; to make ; to form ; to hide ; to bury ; to conceal.*
- Conduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & daeo,) *to hire.*
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Conféro, conferre, contuli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together ; to heap up ; to bestow ; to give : se conferre, to betake one's self ; to go.*
- Conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make ; to finish ; to waste ; to wear out ; to terminate ; to consume ; to ruin ; to destroy ; to kill.*
- Confligo, -figere, -fixi, -fictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend ; to engage ; to fight.*
- Conflo, are, avi, atum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together ; to melt ; to unite ; to compose.*
- Confluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together ; to flock ; to assemble.*
- Confodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossus, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig ; to pierce ; to stab.*
- Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to ; to fly for refuge ; to flee.*
- Congéro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together ; to collect ; to heap up.*

Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*

Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*

Conjectus, a, um, part. from

Conjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*

Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*

Conjungo, -jungēre, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*

Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired*: conjurāti, subs. *conspirators*: from

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire*: conjurātum est, *a conspiracy was formed.*

Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*

Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*

Conscendo, -scendēre, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*

Consensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)

Conscisco, -sciscēre, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute*: sibi mortem consciscēre, *to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*

Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*

Consēdi. See Consido.

Consenesco, -senescēre, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*

Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*

Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*

Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*

Consēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together*: pugnam, *to join battle; to fight.*

Conservandus, a, um, part. from

Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*

Considens, tis, part. from

Consido, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*

Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice*:

- a plan; judgment; discretion; prudence; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stīti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand; to consist.*
- Consolor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort; to console.*
- Conspicuo, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspicuo, ūs, m. *a sight; a view.*
- Conspiciātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to behold; to see.*
- Conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm; determined; constant; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stīti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of: constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct; to build; to compose; to form; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suēvi, -suētum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consularis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; consular: vir consularis, one who has been a consul; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulātus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise; to consult.*
- Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (consulo,) *to advise together; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume; to wear out; to exhaust; to waste; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplātus, a, um, part. *observing; regarding; considering; from*
- Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to contemplate; to regard; to consider; to look at; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt; contemptuously; scornfully; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute ; to fight ; to contend ; to go to ; to direct one's course : aliquid ab aliquo, to request ; to solicit ; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention ; a debate ; a controversy ; exertion ; an effort ; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content ; satisfied.*
- Contēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break ; to pound ; to waste.*
- Continens, tis, part. & adj. *joining ; continued ; uninterrupted ; temperate : subs. f. the continent, or main land : from*
- Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in ; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingēre, -tūgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch : contingit, imp. it happens : mihi, it happens to me ; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued ; adjoining ; incessant ; uninterrupted ; continual ; without intermission ; in close succession : continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against ; opposite to : adv. on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contradico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against ; to contradict ; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted ; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract ; to draw together ; to assemble ; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary ; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuēri, -tultus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard ; to behold ; to view ; to look steadfastly at ; to gaze upon ; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat ; to bruise ; to crush ; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well ; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet ; to assemble ; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn ; to resort to ; to appropriate ; to convert into ; to change : se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise ; scolding ; reproach ; abuse.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast ; a banquet ; an entertainment.*

- Convôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvère, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coöperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiæ, pl. forces; troops.*
- Copiôsè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *copiously; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquère, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of; before: adv. openly.*
- Corcýra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Corñli, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolânus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87; *a horn.*
- Corôna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, òris, n. *a body; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigère, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten; to make better; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corrôdo, -rodère, -rôsi, -rôsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw; to corrode.*
- Corrôsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpère, -rûpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruère, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian; of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
Cos., an abbreviation of consul;
Coss., of consules; § 328.
Cotta, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
Crater, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
Crates, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
Crassus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
Creatus, a, um, part. (creo.)
Creber, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
Crebrò, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
Credo, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
Cremëra, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
Cremo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
Creo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
Cresco, crescëre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
Creta, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
Crevi. See Cresco.
Crimen, inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
Crinis, is, m. *the hair.*
Crius, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
Crocodilus, i, m. *a crocodile.*
Cruciatus, a, um, part. (crucio.)
Cruciatus, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
Crucio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
Crudelis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
Crudeliter, adv. *cruelly.*
Crudus, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
Cruor, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
Crus, uris, n. *the leg.*
Crux, crucis, f. *a cross.*
Cubitus, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
Cucurri. See Curro.
Cui, & **Cujus**. See Qui, & Quis.
Culex, icis, m. *a gnat.*
Culpa, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
Culpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
Cultellus, i, m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
Cultus, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
Cum, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
Cunctatio, -ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, înis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currère, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ûs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus, ûs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, òdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllêne, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocephâlæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.*
- Cynocephâli, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephâlus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynossêma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecûba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaïca, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernere, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

Decido, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.

Decimus, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.

Decius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.

Declaro, are, avi, atum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.

Decoctus, a, um, part. from

Decoquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.

Decorus, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.

Decretus, a, um, part. (decerno.)

Decresco, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.

Decumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.

Decurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.

Dedi. See Do.

Dedidi. See Dedo.

Deditio, onis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.

Deditus, a, um, part. (dedo.)

Dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.

Deduco, -ducere, -duxi, -duc-

tum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.

Defatigo, are, avi, atum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.

Defendo, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.

Defensus, a, um, part. (defendo.)

Defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.

Deficiens, tis, part. from

Deficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.

Defleo, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*; *to lament*; *to weep for*.

Defluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.

Defodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.

Deformitas, atis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.

Defossus, a, um, part. (defodio.)

Defunctus, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vita, *dead*: from

Defungor, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.

Degens, tis, part. from

Dego, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defero,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, orum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delubrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdéra.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthènes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators*

- Demum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
 Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten ; ten.*
 Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*
 Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*
 Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
 Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
 Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
 Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
 Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
 Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
 Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
 Depopulatus, a, um, part. from Depopulo, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
 Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
 Deprehensus, a, um, part.
 Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*
 Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
 Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
 Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
 Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*
 Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
 Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
 Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -sîtum, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
 Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
 Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
 Desponsatus, a, um, part. from Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affiancé.*
 Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to deter mine ; to aim at.*
 Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterimus, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, āri, ātus suum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahō, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detēro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincēre, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devōtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovēre, -vōvi, -vōtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, ēra, ērum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadēma, ātis, n. *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagōras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diāna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latōna, and sister of Apollo.*
- Dīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dīco, -dicēre, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictātor, ōria, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, ei, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day; in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffērens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffēro, diffēre, distūli, dilātum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficīle, adv. (iūs, limē,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, âtis, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty*; *trouble*; *embarrassment*; *poverty*.
- Digītus**, i, m. *a finger*; *a finger's breadth*.
- Dignātus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing*; *thought worthy*.
- Dignitas**, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity*; *honor*; *office*.
- Dignor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy*; *to vouchsafe*; *to deign*; *from*
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimius,) *worthy*.
- Dilanio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces*.
- Diligenter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *diligently*; *carefully*.
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love*.
- Dimicatio**, ōnis, f. *a fight*; *a contest*; *a battle*; *from*
- Dimīco**, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight*: *dimicatum est, a battle was fought*.
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss*; *to let go*.
- Diogènes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, a city of Asia Minor*.
- Diomèdes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior*; also, *a cruel king of Thrace*.
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse*.
- Diremptarus**, a, um, part. (dirimo,) *about to decide*.
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirīmo**, -imère, -ēmi, -ēptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide*; *to part*; *to separate*; *to decide*.
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob*; *to plunder*; *to pillage*; *to sack*; *to destroy*.
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rūtum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy*; *to overthrow*; *to raze*.
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful*; *terrible*; *direful*; *ominous*.
- Dirūtus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discedo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart*; *to go away*.
- Discerpo**, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces*.
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipulus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil*; *a scholar*.
- Disco**, -discere, -didici, a. *to learn*.
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension*; *disagreement*; *discord*.
- Discordo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance*; *to differ*.
- Discrepo**, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ*; *to disagree*.
- Disertè**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *clearly*; *eloquently*.

- Disputatio**, ònia, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Dispūto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Disseminō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro**, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium**, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis**, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans**, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo**, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto**, stāre, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo**, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Dis**, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *rich.*
- Diu**, adv. (utiūs, utissimē, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus**, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus**, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas**, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus**, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello**, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus**, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives**, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido**, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus**, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus**, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus**, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do**, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: criminī, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo**, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas**, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina**, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus**, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodōna**, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter*

- Doleo**, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor**, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus**, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus**, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium**, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domīna**, æ, f. (dominus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio**, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Domīnus**, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus**, a, um, part. from
- Domo**, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus**, ūs & i, f. § 89, 1; *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec**, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum**, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum**, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos**, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco**, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ**, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio**, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubito**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco**, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus**, a, um, part. led.
- Duillius**, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis**, e, adj. (ior, iestmus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum**, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo**, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodĕcim**, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecim**, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti**, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia**, æ, & **Durities**, ēi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus**, a, um, -adj. (ior, issimius,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux**, cis, c. *a leader; a guide; a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. See Ia.

Ebibō, -bibēre, -bībi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ōris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. See Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educātus, a, um, part. *from*

Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fusum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egēro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. See Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiē, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantis, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Elēphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*
- Elido, -lidēre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lēdo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
- Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucēre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ēre, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emēre, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mōri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enēco, -necāre, -necāvi or -necui, -necātum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eòs, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephēsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Cayster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alōeus, and brother of Otos.*

Epimenides, *is*, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*

Epirus, *i*, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*

Epistōla, *æ*, f. *an epistle; a letter.*

Epŭlor, *ari*, *atus sum*, dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*

Epŭlum, *i*, n. sing., & Epŭlæ, *arum*, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*

Eques, *itis*, m. (*equus*), *a knight; a horseman: equites*, pl. *knights; horsemen; cavalry.*

Equidem, conj. (*ego & quidem*), *indeed; I for my part.*

Equitatus, *us*, m. *cavalry.*

Equus, *i*, m. *a horse.*

Eram, Ero, &c. See § 153.

Ereptus, *a, um*, part. (*eripio*.)

Erga, prep. *towards.*

Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*

Erinaceus, *i*, m. *a hedgehog.*

Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, *a*. (*e & rapio*), *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*

Erro, *are, avi, atum*, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*

Erōdo, -rodere, -rōsi, -rōsum, *a*. (*e & rodo*), *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*

Erudio, *ire, ivi, itum*, *a*. (*e & rudis*), *to instruct; to form.*

Eruditio, *ōnis*, f. *instruction; learning.*

Eruditus, *a, um*, part. (*erudio*.)

Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.

Esuriens, *tis*, part. *hungry; being hungry.*

Esurio, *ire, ivi, itum*, n. *to be hungry.*

Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*

Etiam, conj. (*et & jam*), *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*

Etruria, *æ*, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*

Etrusci, *orum*, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*

Etruscus, *a, um*, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*

Eubœa, *æ*, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*

Eumènes, *is*, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*

Euphēmus, *i*, m. *the father of Dædalus.*

Euphrātes, *is*, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*

Euripides, *is*, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*

Euripus, *i*, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*

Eurōpa, *æ*, f. *the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from Εὐξείνιος, *hospitable*.) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evādo**, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Evertō**, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evōmo**, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomītum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exīgo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanīmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & anima,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescēre, -arsi, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out.*
- Exaspēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excēdo**, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celēre, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excīdo**, -cidēre, cīdi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excīdo**, -cidēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excīto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (excīeo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Excludo**, -cludēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, a. (ex & claudio,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excōlo**, -colēre, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate; to exercise*

- Excrucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exêdo**, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See **Exsequiæ**.
- Exerceo**, êre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ûs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximiè**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existimo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æstîmo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exorâtus**, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -orîri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly. § 197, 5.*
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or **-specto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ônis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expêto**, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*

Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*

Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*

Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy; a scout.*

Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*

Expôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*

Exprôbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*

Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*

Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)

Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exséquor,) *funeral rites.*

Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up; or out; to leap forth.*

Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*

Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead; from*

Exstinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*

Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from*

Exstruo, or Extruo, -struère, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up; to construct.*

Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*

Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrèmus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*

Extò, extâre, extiti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*

Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*

Extra, prep. *beyond; without; except.*

Extractus a, um, part. *from*

Extraho, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*

Extrèmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabûla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulôsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iei, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facile**, adv. (iûs, limè,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ôris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Facio**, facère, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facère iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malè facère, to injure; to hurt: sacra facère, to offer sacrifice: facère pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action; a deed.*
- Factûrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviàm, meeting: prædà factâ, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ôrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ôrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiâris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, âtis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famûla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatâlis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatêri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigâtus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustûlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom *Romulus and Remus* were brought up.
- Faveo, favère, favi, fautum, n. to favor.
- Favor, òris, m. favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febria, is, f. a fever.
- Feci. See Facio.
- Felicitas, âtis, f. (felix, § 101, 1,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Felicitèr, adv. (iùs, issimè,) fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis, is, f. a cat.
- Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina, æ, f. a female; a woman.
- Femineus, a, um, adj. female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera, æ, f. a wild beast.
- Ferax, âcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferè, adv. almost; nearly; about: ferè nullus, scarcely any one.
- Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)
- Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) of wild beasts.
- Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.
- Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said.
- Ferox, ôcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus, a, um, adj. iron; obdurate; from
- Ferrum, i, n. iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas, âtis, f. fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferûla, æ, f. a staff; a reed.
- Ferus, a, um, adj. wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo, fervère, ferbui, n. to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus, a, um, adj. weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum, i, n. a feast; from
- Festus, a, um, adj. festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus, i & ùs, f. a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidélis, e, adj. faithful; from
- Fides, ei, f. fidelity; faith: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipère, to receive under one's protection.
- Figo, figère, fixi, fixum, a. to fix; to fasten.
- Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius, i, m. § 52; a son.
- Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. to split; to cleave.

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, are, avi, atum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine, now the Zuyder-zee*.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, L 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, ātis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, ēris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: fore, to

- be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.*
- Foris, adv. *abroad.*
- Forma, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*
- Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
- Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*
- Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*
- Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*
- Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*
- Fortè, adv. (fors,) *accidentally ; by chance.*
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*
- Fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*
- Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*
- Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*
- Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*
- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
- Foveo, fovère, fovi, fōtum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*
- Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*
- Frango, frangère, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*
- Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*
- Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*
- Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*
- Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, a. *to rub.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*
- Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
- Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *fruit ; produce.*
- Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn ; wheat.*
- Fruor, frui, frūitus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*
- Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*
- Frustrātus, a, um, part. from
- Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*
- Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush*
- Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ácis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugère, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuëram, &c. See **Sum**.

Fulgeo, fulgère, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ónis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funâle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, èris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiôsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futûrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditânus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditânum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans.*

Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*

Garumna, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*

Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*

Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*

Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*

Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*

Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*

Gemmo, are, avi, atum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*

Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*

Genëro, are, avi, atum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*

Generositas, atis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*

Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*

Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*

Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*

Genui. *See Gigno.*

Genus, eris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*

Geometria, æ, f. *geometry.*

Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*

Germānus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*

Germania, æ, f. *Germany.*

Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*

Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospere gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*

Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*

Gestans, tis, part. from

Gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*

Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*

Getæ, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*

Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*

Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*

Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*

Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*

Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*

Gladiator, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*

Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*

Gladius, i, m. *a sword.*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; an acorn.

Glisco, esse, n. to increase.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.

Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. to boast.

Gorgias, æ, m. a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed *Leontinus*.

Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) slender; lean; delicate.

Gracchus, i, m. the name of an illustrious Roman family.

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. to go; to walk.

Gradus, ūs, m. a step; a stair.

Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.

Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. a *Greek*.

Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) large; great.

Granicus, i, m. a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.

Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) to advance; to march; to proceed; to make an attack.

Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; thanks: agere grates, to thank.

Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) grace; favor; thanks; return; requital; gratitude: habere, to feel indebted or obliged; to be grateful: in gratiam, in favor of: gratiâ, for the sake.

Gratulâtus, a, um, part. having congratulated; from

Gratulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to congratulate; from

Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) acceptable; pleasing; grateful.

Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) heavy; severe; great; grave; important; violent; unwholesome; noxious: gravis somnus, sound sleep.

Gravitas, âtis, f. heaviness; gravity; weight.

Graviter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) hardly; heavily; grievously; severely.

Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to load; to oppress; to burden.

Gregatim, adv. (grex,) in herds.

Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) a step; a pace; a gait.

Grex, gis, c. a flock; a herd; a company.

Grus, gruis, c. a crane.

Gubernâtor, ôris, m. (gubernò,) a pilot; a ruler.

Gyârus, i, f. one of the Cyclopes.

Gyges, is, m. a rich king of Lydia.

Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. Gymnosophists; a sect of Indian philosophers.

H.

Habens, tis, part. from

Habeo, ère, ui, itum, a. to have; to possess; to hold; to esteem;

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.*
- Habito, are, avi, atum, freq. (habeo,) *to dwell; to inhabit.*
- Habiturus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, us, m. *habit; form; dress; attire; manner.*
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto; thus far.*
- Hadrianus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, onis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyone.*
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*
- Hamilcar, aris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, alis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*
- Hanno, onis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, arum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended*
- to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrubal, alis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, us, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, etis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, ere, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecuba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedera, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrene.*
- Helena, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus.*
- Helicon, onis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, orum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebörum, i, n. or Hellebörus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
 Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
 Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
 Hercules, ia, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
 Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
 Heres, or Hæres, ædia, c. *an heir.*
 Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thestinus.*
 Hero, ūs, (§ 69, E. 4.), f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
 Hesperus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
 Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
 Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
 Hiatus, ūs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
 Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
 Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
 Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
- Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
 Hiempsal, alia, m. *a king of Numidia.*
 Hiems, æmis, f. *winter.*
 Hiëro, ōnis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
 Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
 Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
 Hinnitus, ūs, m. *a neighing.*
 Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
 Hio, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
 Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*
 Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
 Hippomènes, ia, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
 Hippopotamus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
 Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
 Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
 Hodie, adv. (hic & dies.) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
 Hodieque, *to this day; to this time.*
 Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
 Homërus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, inis, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortâtus, ūs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. *hither*: huc — iHuc, *hither — thither*; now here — now there.
- Hujasmôdi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 123, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, I, R. 3.
- Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

- Iapêtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.
- Ibêrus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Ibi, adv. *there ; here ; then.*

Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*

Ibis, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*

Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*

Icarius, a, um, adj. of *Icārus ; Icarian.*

Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*

Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἰχθυος, a footstep ; a track.*

Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*

Ictus, a, um, part.

Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*

Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*

Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*

Idem, eādem, idēm, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*

Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*

Igitur, conj. *therefore.*

Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*

Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*

Ignis, is, m. *fire ; flame.*

Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*

Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*

Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in ; inflicted upon ; inferred.*

Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he ; she ; it ; the former : pl. they ; those.*

Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurement ; an enticement.*

Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*

Illuc, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*

Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*

Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*

Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*

Imāgo, inis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*

Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*

Imber, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*

Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*

Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*

Immānis, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

Immensus, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*

Immeritus, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*

Imminens, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*

Immineo, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*

Immissus, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*

Immitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*

Immobilis, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*

Immolo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*

Immortalis, e, adj. (in & mortālis,) *immortal.*

Immotus, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*

Immutatus, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*

Immuto, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*

Impatiens, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*

Impeditus, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*

Impedio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in &

pes,) *to impede; to disturb, to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*

Impendeo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*

Impenetrabilis, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*

Impense, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*

Imperator, òris, m. (impéro,) *a commander; a general.*

Imperito, àre, àvi, àtum, freq. (impéro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*

Imperitus, a, um, adj. (ior, isstimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*

Imperium, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*

Impéro, àre, àvi, àtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*

Impertiens, tis, part. *from*

Impertio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*

Impetro, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*

Impetus, ūs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*

Impius, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*

Impleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill, to accomplish; to perform.*

Implicitus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*

Implico, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*

Implicor, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled: morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*

Implôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*

Impôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*

Importûnus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*

Impositus, a, um, part. (impôno.)

Improbâtus, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*

Imprôbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probô,) *to disapprove; to reject.*

Imprôbus, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*

Imprûdens, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*

Impugnâtûrus, a, um, part. from **Impugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*

Impûnè, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*

Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of infêrus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*

In, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*

Inânis, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*

Inaresco, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*

Incêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*

Incendo, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*

Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*

Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*

Inchoo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*

Incidens, tis, part. from

Incido, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*

Incipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*

Incito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*

Inclûdo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudô,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

- Inclûsus**, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)
Inclÿtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
Incôla, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
Incôlo, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
Incolûmis, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
Inconsiderâtè, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
Incrediblis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
Incredibiliter, adv. *incredibly.*
Incrementum, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
Incrêpo, âre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
Incultè, adv. (iûs, issîmè,) *rudely; plainly; from*
Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
Incumbo, -cumbêre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
Incurtio, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*
Index, icis, d. (indîco,) *an index, a mark; a sign.*
India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
Indîco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
Indictus, a, um, part.
Indîcus, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
Indigêna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
Indôles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
Indûco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
Inductus, a, um, part.
Induo, -duêre, -dûi, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
Indûtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
Ineo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form*
Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*
Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness, sloth; idleness.*

- Infamis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant*; *a child*.
- Inferi**, ōrum, m. pl.
the infernal regions; *Hades*;
Orcus; *the infernal gods*;
the shades.
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. See **Inferus**.
- Infero**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in* or *against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: bellum, *to make war upon*.
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile*; *inimical*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: infinitum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver*: infinita nobilitas, *a vast number*.
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.
- Inflatus**, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.
- Infligo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict*.
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & fren-deo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
- Infringo**, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break* or *rend in pieces*; *to disannul*; *to make void*.
- Infundo**, -fundēre, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: infunditur, *it empties*.
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great*; *very great*.
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.
- Ingredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruēre, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*; *to fall upon suddenly*.
- Inhæreo**, -hærēre, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave* or *stick to* or *in*: cogitationibus, *to be fixed* or *lost in thought*.
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy*.

- Iniquè**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly* ;
unequally.
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement* ; *a beginning*.
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin*.
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon*.
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury* ; *an insult*.
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon*.
- Innitor**, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon* ; *to rest upon*.
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence*.
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known* ; *to become known*.
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless*.
- Innumerabilis**, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable*.
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable*.
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want*.
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born*.
- In- or im-** primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly* ; *especially*.
- Inquam, or Inquo**, def. *I say* ; § 183, 5.
- Inquino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute* ; *to stain* ; *to soil*.
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quistvi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire* ; *to investigate*.
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness*.
- Insanio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad*.
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe* ; *to write upon*.
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect*.
- Insēquens**, tis, part. *succeeding* ; *subsequent* ; *following* ; from
- Insēquor**, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow*.
- Insidens**, tis, part. from
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon*.
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush* ; *ambuscade* ; *treachery* ; *deceit* : per insidias, *treacherously*.
- Insidians**, tis, part. from
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait* ; *to lie in ambush* ; *to deceive*.
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark* ; *a token* ; *an ensign* ; from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished* ; *eminent*.
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stīti, -stītum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon* ; *to insist*.
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably*.
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent* ; *haughty*.

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatūrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituō.)
- Insto**, -stāre, -stiti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struēre, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cis-alpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errīmus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegēre, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

Interīmo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

Interior, us, adj. (sup. intīmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interiūs, adv. *farther in the interior.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*

Interjicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*

Internodium, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*

Internus, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*

Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*

Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, ā. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & vallum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*

Interveniens, tis, part. *from*

Intervenio, venīre, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*

Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*

Intīmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*

Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

Introduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*

Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*

Intuens, tis, part. *from*

Intueor, ēri, ītus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*

Intus, adv. *within.*

Inusitātus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*

Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*

Invādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*

Invenio, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.*

- Invicem**, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually*; *in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus**, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered*; *impenetrable*; *invulnerable*.
- Invidia**, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy*; *hated*.
- Invisus**, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated*; *hateful*; *obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.
- Invitatus**, a, um, part. *invited*; *entertained*:—subs. a guest.
- Invito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite*.
- Invius**, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible*; *impassable*; *impenetrable*.
- Invoco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon*; *to invoke*.
- Iônes**, um, m. pl. *Ionians*; *the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia**, æ, f. *Ionia*; *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius**, a, um, adj. *of Ionia*; *Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrâtes**, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Iphigenia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Ipse**, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself*; *she herself*; *itself*; or simply *he*; *she*; *it*: et ipse, *he also*; before a verb of the first or second person, *I*; *thou*: ego ipse, *I myself*; tu ipse, *thou thyself*, &c.
- Ira**, æ, f. *anger*; *rage*.
- Irascor**, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Irâtus**, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire**. See Eo.
- Irreparabilis**, e, adj. *irreparable*; *irrecoverable*.
- Irretio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle*; *to insnare*.
- Irretitus**, part. *entangled*; *caught*.
- Irridens**, tis, part. from
- Irrideo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride*; *to laugh at*.
- Irrigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water*; *to bedew*; *to moisten*.
- Irrito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate*; *to provoke*; *to incite*.
- Irruens**, tis, part. from
- Irruo**, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush*; *to rush in, into, or upon*; *to attack*.
- Is**, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this*; *he*, *she*; *it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state*; *to be upon the point*.
- Issus**, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Iste**, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that*; *that*

- person or thing; he; she; it.*
 § 207, R. 25.
- Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*
- Isthmicus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*
- Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.*
- Ita, adv. *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*
- Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*
- Itälus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
- Itäli, subs. *the Italians.*
- Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*
- Itäque, adv. *and so; therefore.*
- Iter, itinēris, n. *a journey; a road; a march.*
- Itërum, adv. *again; once more; a second time.*
- Ithäca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*
- Itëdem, adv. *in like manner; likewise; also.*
- Itürus, a, um, part. (eo.)
- Ivi. *See Eo.*
- J.
- Jacens, tis, part. from
- Jaceo, ère, ui, n. *to lie; to be situated.*
- Jacio, jacëre, jëci, jactum, a. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*
- Jacto, äre, ävi, ätum, freq. (acio,) *to throw about; to toss; to agitate.*
- Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*
- Jacülör, äri, ätus sum, dep. *to hurl; to dart; to shoot.*
- Jam, adv. *now; already; presently; even.*
- Jamdüdü, adv. *long ago.*
- Janicülum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*
- Jason, önis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*
- Jejünus, a, um, adj. *fasting; hungry.*
- Jovis. *See Jupiter.*
- Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*
- Jubeo, jubëre, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.*
- Judæa, æ, f. *Judæa.*
- Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.*
- Judex, icis, c. *a judge.*
- Judicium, i, n. *a judgment; decision.*
- Judico, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*
- Jugërum, i, n. § 93, 1; *an acre of land.*
- Jugum, i, n. *a yoke; a ridge or*

chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.

Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*

Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)

Junior, adj. (comp. from juvénis,) *younger.*

Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*

Jungo, jungēre, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*

Juno, ōnis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*

Jupīter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*

Jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to swear.*

Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitātis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*

Jussi. See Jubeo.

Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)

Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*

Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*

Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ;*

full ; regular ; ordinary ; et act.

Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*

Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andrius.*

Juvénis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*

Juvénis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*

Juventus, ūtis, f. *youth.*

Juvo, juvāre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*

Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius. § 328.*

Labor, & Labōs, ōris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Lacerātus, a, um, part. from

- Lacero**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessitus**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ěre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb ; to trouble ; to provoke ; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳma**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus**, a, um, adj. *Laconic ; Spartan ; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædĕre, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure ; to hurt.*
- Lætātus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice ; to be glad ; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *glad ; joyful ; full of joy ; fortunate ; prosperous ; fruitful ; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family ; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool ; woolly.*
- Laniātus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony ; from*
- Lapis**, idis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose ; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latè**, adv. (iās, issĭmè,) *widely ; extensively.*
- Latēbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place ; a hiding-place ; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ěre, ui, n. *to be hidden ; to be concealed ; to be unknown.*
- Later**, ěris, m. *a brick.*
- Laterculus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick ; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin ; of Latium : Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitudo**, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus**, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark ; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium**, i, n. *robbery ; piracy.*
- Latrus**, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *broad ; wide.*
- Latus**, ěris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus**, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to praise; to extol; to commend.
- Laurentia, æ, f. See Acca.
- Laus, dis, f. praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.
- Lautē, adv. sumptuously; magnificently.
- Lavinia, æ, f. the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.
- Lavinium, i, n. a city in Italy, built by Æneas.
- Lavo, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. § 165; to wash; to bathe.
- Leæna, æ, f. a lioness.
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of Abýdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.
- Lebes, étis, m. a kettle; a caldron.
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) read; chosen.
- Leda, æ, f. the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.
- Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) an embassy.
- Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.
- Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.
- Legislātor, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) a legislator; a lawgiver.
- Lego, legēre, legi, lectum, a. to read; to choose; to collect.
- Lemānus, i, m. the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.
- Leo, ōnis, m. a lion.
- Leonidas, æ, m. a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.
- Leontinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.
- Lepidus, i, m. the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.
- Lepus, ōris, m. a hare.
- Letālis, e, adj. fatal; deadly; from
- Letum, i, n. death.
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.
- Levitas, ātis, f. lightness.
- Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.
- Lex, gis, f. a law; a condition.
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) willing.
- Libenter, adv. willingly.
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. it pleases.
- Libenter, adv. (libens,) freely; willingly.
- Liber, libēra, libērum, adj. free.
- Liber, libri, m. the inner bark of a tree; a book.
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) liberally; kindly.

- Liberátus, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
 Libèrè, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
 Libèri, òrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
 Libéro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
 Libertas, âtis, f. *liberty.*
 Libya, æ, f. properly *Labya, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.*
 Licinius, i, m. *a name common among the Romans.*
 Licet, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
 Licèt, conj. *although.*
 Lienôsus, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
 Ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
 Lignum, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
 Ligò, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to bind.*
 Liguria, æ, f. *Liguria, a country in the west of Italy.*
 Ligus, ùris, m. *a Ligurian.*
 Ligusticus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genöa.*
 Lilybæum, i, n. *a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.*
 Limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
 Limus, i, m. *mud; clay.*
 Lingua, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
 Linum, i, n. *flax; linen.*
 Liquidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*
 Lis, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*
 Littëra, or Litëra, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
 Litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
 Littus, or Litus, òris, n. *the shore.*
 Loco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
 Locus, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
 Locusta, æ, f. *a locust.*
 Longè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
 Longinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
 Longitúdo, inis, f. *length; from*
 Longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
 Locútus, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
 Locutûrus, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
 Loquor, loqui, locútus sum, dep. *to speak.*
 Lorica, æ, f. *a coat of mail; corselet; breast-plate; cuirass.*
 Lorum, i, n. *a thong.*

- Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) *See*
 Libenter.
 Lubet. *See* Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. *lust*;
desire.
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
 Luceo, lucere, luxi, n. *to shine.*
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron,*
the wife of Collatinus.
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lu-*
cretia.
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourn-*
ing; sorrow.
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman cele-*
brated for his luxury, his
patronage of learned men,
and his military talents.
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*
 Ludo, ludere, lusi, lusum, a. *to*
play; to be in sport; to de-
ceive.
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play;*
a place of exercise; a school:
gladiatorius, a school for
gladiators.
 Lugeo, lugere, luxi, n. *to mourn;*
to lament.
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) *light;*
an eye.
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
 Luscina, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispan-*
ia, now Portugal.
 Lustro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to puri-*
fy; to appease; to expiate: ex-
ercitum, to review; to muster.
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild*
beasts; a den.
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game; a play:*
per lusum, in sport; sport-
tively.
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a*
Roman tribe: C. Lutatius
Catulus, a Roman consul in
the first Punic war.
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now*
Paris.
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess;*
voluptuousness.
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of*
Lycia, a country of Asia
Minor.
 Lycomèdes, is, m. *a king of Scy-*
ros.
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-*
giver.
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia*
Minor.
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated*
Lacedæmonian general.
 Lysimâchus, i, m. *one of Alexan-*
der's generals, who was after-
wards king of a part of
Thrace.

M.

- M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*
 § 328.
 Macêdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian.*

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. of *Macedonia*; *Macedonian*; also, *an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, ei, f. *leanness*; *decay.*
- Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactatus**, a, um, part. from **Macto**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to sacrifice*; *to slay.*
- Macûla**, æ, f. *a spot*; *a stain.*
- Madeo**, ère, ui, n. *to be moist*; *to be wet.*
- Mænâdes**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus*; *bacchants*; *bacchanals.*
- Mæôtis**, îdis, adj. *Mæotian*: *palus Mæôtis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. *maximè*, § 194,) *more*; *rather*; *better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher*; *a master*: *magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistratus**, ùs, m. *a magistracy*; *a civil office*; *a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificè**, adv. (*entius, entissimè*,) (*magnificus*,) *magnificently*; *splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence*; *splendor*; *grandeur*; from
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (*entior, entissimus*,) (*magnus & facio*,) *magnificent*; *splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (*magnus*,) *greatness*; *magnitude*; *size.*
- Magnopère**, adv. (*magnus & opus*,) *greatly*; *very*; *earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. *major*, sup. *maximus*,) *great*; *large.*
- Major**, comp. (*magnus*,) *greater*; *the elder.*
- Majores**, um, m. pl. *forefathers*; *ancestors.*
- Malè**, adv. (*pejùs, pessimè*,) (*malus*,) *badly*; *ill*; *hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (*malè & dico*,) *to revile*; *to rail at*; *to abuse*; *to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (*entior, entissimus*,) *reviling*; *railing*; *scurrilous*; *abusive.*
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (*entior, entissimus*,) (*malè & facio*,) *wicked*; *hurtful*; *mischievous*; *injurious*:—subs. *an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3 *to prefer*; *to be more willing to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

Malum, i, n. (malus,) *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.

Malus, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: mali, *bad men*.

Mancinus, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.

Mando, mandēre, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: mandāre marmoribus, *to engrave upon marble*.

Mane, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—adv. *early in the morning*.

Maneo, ēre, si, sum, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.

Manes, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.

Manlius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.

Mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to flow*.

Mansuefacio, -facēre, -fēci, -factum, a. (mansues & facio,) *to tame*; *to make tame*.

Mansuefio, -fiēri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.

Mansuefactus, a, um, part.

Mantinēa, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.

Manubiæ, ārum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.

Manumissus, a, um, part. from

Manumitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (manus & mitto,) *to set*

free, at liberty; *to free*; *to manumit*.

Manus, ūs, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.

Mapāle, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.

Marcellus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.

Marcus, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname*.

Marcus, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen*.

Mare, is, n. *the sea*.

Margarita, æ, f. *a pearl*.

Mariandyni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.

Marinus, a, um, adj. (mare,) *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*: aqua marina, *sea-water*.

Maritimus, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: copiæ, *naval forces*.

Maritus, i, m. *a husband*.

Marius, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.

Marmor, ōris, n. *marble*.

Mars, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.

Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticinus*.

Marsyas, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia*.

- Massa**, æ, f. *a mass ; a lump.*
- Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine : vinum, Massic wine.*
- Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*
- Mater**, tris, f. *a mother ; a matron.*
- Materia**, æ, f. *a material ; matter ; stuff ; timber.*
- Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony ; marriage.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron ; a married woman.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*
- Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen ; to grow ripe ; from*
- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus,) *ripe ; mature ; perfect.*
- Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*
- Mausolus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*
- Maxilla**, æ, f. *a jaw ; a jawbone.*
- Maximè**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all ; especially ; greatly.*
- Maxīmus**, i, m. *a Roman surname : Qu. Fabius Maxīmus, a distinguished Roman general.*
- Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest ; eldest : maxīmus natu. See Natu.*
- Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*
- Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170 ; *to cure ; to heal.*
- Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*
- Medico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal ; to administer medicine ; to medicate ; to prepare medically ; to embalm.*
- Mēdicus**, i, m. *a physician.*
- Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed ; practised ; from*
- Medītor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate ; to reflect ; to practise.*
- Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle ; the midst, § 205, R. 17 : medium, the middle.*
- Mediomatrici**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*
- Medēsa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*
- Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians ; the inhabitants of Megāra.*
- Megāris**, īdis, f. *a small country of Greece.*
- Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*
- Mehercū ē**, adv. *by Hercules ; truly certainly.*
- Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

Meleāgrus & -āger, gri, m. a king of Calydonia.	to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.
Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) better.	Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercor,) a merchant; a trader.
Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benē,) better.	Mercatūra, æ, f. § 102, 7; merchandise; trade.
Membrāna, æ, f. a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.	Mercātus, ūs, m. a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.
Membrum, i, n. a limb; a member.	Mercēs, ēdis, f. (mereo,) wages; a reward; a price.
Memīni, def. pret. § 183; I remember; I relate.	Mercurius, i, m. Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.
Memor, ōris, adj. mindful.	Mereo, ēre, ui, itum, n. to deserve; to gain; to acquire.
Memorabilis, e, adj. memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.	Mereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. to deserve; to earn.
Memoria, æ, f. memory.	Mergo, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. to sink; to dip under.
Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to remember; to say; to mention.	Meridiānus, a, um, adj. southern; south; at noon-day; from
Memphis, is, f. a large city of Egypt.	Meridies, iei, m. (medius & dies,) noon; mid-day; south.
Mendacium, i, n. a falsehood; from	Meritō, adv. with reason; with good reason; deservedly.
Mendax, ācis, adj. false; lying.	Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) merit; desert.
Menelāus, i, m. a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.	Mersi. See Mergo.
Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.	Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)
Mens; tis, f. the mind; the will; the understanding.	Merula, æ, f. a blackbird.
Mensis, is, m. a month.	Merx, cis, f. merchandise.
Mentio, ōnis, f. (memini,) mention or a speaking of.	Mēssis, is, f. (meto,) the harvest.
Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. to lie;	Meta, æ, f. a goal; a limit.
	Metagonium, i, n. a promontory in the northern part of Africa.
	Metallum, i, n. metal; a mine.

Metanira, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*

Metellus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*

Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*

Metius, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

Meto, metēre, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*

Metuo, metuēre, metui, a. *to fear; from*

Metus, ūs, m. *fear.*

Meus, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*

Micipsa, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Mico, āre, ui, n. *to shine.*

Midas, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*

Migro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*

Mihi. See Ego.

Miles, itis, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*

Milētus, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*

Militia, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*

Milito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to serve in war.*

Mille, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand*: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. l. d. § 118, 6.

Milliarium, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet*:

ad quintum milliarium urbis, within five miles of the city.

Miltiades, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*

Milvius. i. m. *a kite.*

Minæ, ārum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*

Minātus, a, um, part. (minor.)

Minerva, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*

Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*

Minimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*

Ministerium, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*

Minium, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*

Minor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*

Minor, ōris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*

Minos, ōis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*

Minuo, minuēre, minui, minūtum, a. *to diminish.*

Minus, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less*: quò minus or quomīnus, *that—not.*

Miracūlum, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*

Mirabilis, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*

Mirātus, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully* ; *remarkably*.
- Miror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wonder at* ; *to admire* ; from
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful* ; *surprising*.
- Misceo**, miscère, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle* ; *to mix*.
- Miser**, ëra, ërum, adj. *miserable* ; *unhappy* ; *wretched* ; *sad*.
- Miserâtus**, a, um, part. (misëror.)
- Misereor**, miserëri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion* ; *to pity*.
- Misëret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth* : me misëret, *I pity*.
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (miserïcors,) *pity* ; *compassion*.
- Misëror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pity*.
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus*.
- Mithridaticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates* ; *Mithridatic*.
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *mild* ; *meek* ; *kind* ; *humane*.
- Mitto**, mittëre, misi, missum, a. *to send* ; *to throw* ; *to bring forth* ; *to produce* ; *to afford* : mittëre se in aquam, *to plunge into the water*.
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate* ; *of moderate size* ; *small*.
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure* ; *a half bushel*.
- Modò**, adv. *now* ; *only* ; *but* : modò — modò, *sometimes — sometimes* : — conj. (*for si modò or dummòdo*,) *provided that* ; *if only*.
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure* ; *a manner* ; *a way* ; *degree* ; *limit* ; *moderation*.
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city*.
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine*.
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mæreo**, mærére, neut. pass. *to be sad* ; *to mourn*.
- Mæris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt*.
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass* ; *a bulk* ; *a burden* ; *a weight* ; *a pile*.
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *irksome* ; *severe* ; *troublesome* ; *oppressive* ; *unwelcome*.
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften* ; *to moderate* ; from
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *soft* ; *tender*.
- Molossi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus*.
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ëre, ui, itum, a. *to advise* ; *to remind* ; *to warn* ; *to admonish*.

Monimentum or -umentum, i, n.	Moveo, movēre, movi, motum, a.
§ 102, 4; a monument; a memorial; a record.	to move; to stir; to excite.
Mons, tis, m. a mountain; a mount.	Mox, adv. soon; soon after; by and by.
Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to show; to point out.	Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.
Mora, æ, f. delay.	Muliēbris, e, adj. womanly; female; from
Morbus, i, m. a disease.	Mulier, ēris, f. a woman.
Mordax, ācis, adj. biting; sharp; snappish; from	Multitudo, inis, f. (multus,) a multitude.
Mordeo, mordēre, momordi, morsum, a. to bite.	Multo or -cto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.
Mores. See Mos.	Multò, & Multum, adv. much; by far.
Moriens, tis, part. from	Multus, a, um, adj. much; many.
Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; to die.	Mummius, i, m. a Roman general.
Moror, āri, ātus sum, dep. to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.	Mundus, i, m. the world; the universe.
Morōsus, a, um, adj. morose; peevish; fretful; cross.	Muniendus, a, um, part. from
Mors, tis, f. death.	Munio, ire, īvi, itum, a. to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.
Morsus, ūs, m. a bite; biting.	Munus, ēris, n. an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.
Mortālis, e, adj. mortal.	Murālis, e, adj. pertaining to a wall: corōna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from
Mortuus, a, um, part. (mori- or.) dead.	Murus, i, m. a wall; a wall of a town.
Mos, moris, m. a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.	Mus, muris, m. a mouse.
Mossyni, ōrum, m. pl. a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.	
Motus, ūs, m. motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.	
Motus, a, um, part. from	

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*
 Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
 Musculus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*
 Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*
 Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
 Muto, ære, avi, atum, a. *to change; to transform.*
 Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
 Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*
 Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
 Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
 Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
 Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*
 Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*
 Nam, conj. § 198, 5; *for; but.*
 Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*
 Narbonensis, e, adj. Narbonensis Gallia, *one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name*

from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.
 Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
 Narro, ære, avi, atum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*
 Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*
 Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
 Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
 Natalis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*
 Natans, tis, part. *from*
 Nato, ære, avi, atum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*
 Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.*
 § 126, 4.
 Natūra, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*
 Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*
 Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*
 Natus, i, m. *a son.*
 Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*
 Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*
 Navālis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*
 Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*
 Navigatio, ōnis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*
 Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*
 Navigo, ære, avi, atum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail*

- navigātur, imp. *navigation is carried on; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest; lest that; that — not: ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic: in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*: in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary:—subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. *necessity; duty.*
- Neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny; to refuse; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*
- Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest; a grove.*
- Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither; nor; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, idis, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two; neither.*
- Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great; excessive; immoderate.*
- Nimiū, & Nimiō, adv. *too much.*

Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*

Niôbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*

Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*

Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megâris, and the father of Sylla.*

Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*

Nitor, ôris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*

Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*

Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*

No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*

Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.*

Nobilitas, âtis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*

Nobilito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ennoble; to make famous.*

Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt; to injure; to harm.*

Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in the night time.* § 94.

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly; nocturnal.*

Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*

Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling: the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive,*

by an imperative; as, esse noli, be not. ♦

Nomâdes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*

Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*

Non, adv. *not.*

Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*

Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not? (in a question.)*

Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*

Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*

Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*

Nos. *See Ego.*

Nosco, noscère, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to understand; to learn.*

Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.

Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*

Notans, tis, part. from

Noto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.*

Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*

Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*

Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) *new; recent; fresh.*

Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*

Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; injurious.*

Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*

Nubo, nubère, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
- Nudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. ius, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) *no; no one.*
- Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, òrum, m. pl. *Nu- mantines; the people of Nu- mantia.*
- Numen, inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a god.*
- Numéro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to count; to number; to reckon; from*
- Numérus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Nu- midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, òris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam, even now; still.*
- Nuncûpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiâtus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ârum, f. pl. *nuptials; marriage; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be - nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nour- ish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a god- dess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c.*

O.

O! int. *O! ah!*

Ob, prep. *for; on account of; before.*

Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dor- mivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep; to sleep.*

Obducò, -ducere, -duxi, -duc- tum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over; to cover over.*

Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over; covered over.*

Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey; to comply with; to be subject to.*

Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to ; to discharge ; to execute ; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander ; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ěre, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before ; to be opposite.*
- Obiectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way ; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicěre, -jěci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before ; to throw to ; to give ; to object ; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind ; to oblige ; to obligate.*
- Oblique, adv. *indirectly ; obliquely ; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique ; indirect ; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting ; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious ; subject ; exposed to ; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruěre, -rui, -rŭtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm ; to cover ; to bury.*
- Obrŭtus, a, um, part. *buried ; covered ; overwhelmed.*
- Obscŭro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscŭrus,) *to obscure ; to darken.*
- Obsĕcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech ; to conjure.*
- Obsĕquor, -sĕqui, -secŭtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow ; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe ; to watch.*
- Obses, ĭdis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged ; from*
- Obsideo, -siděre, -sědi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege ; to invest ; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege ; obsidional : corŏna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstĕtrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestâtus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure ; to beseech ; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tiněre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold ; to retain ; to obtain : obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtŭlit. See Offĕro.
- Obviâ, adv. *in the way ; meeting ; to meet : fio or eo obviâ, I meet ; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion ; a good opportunity.*
- Occâsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies ; the descent ; evening ; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west ; the setting sun ; evening.*

- Occidentālis**, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido**, occidēre, occidi, occāsum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisūrus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus**, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occēcātus**, a, um, part. from
- Occæco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor**, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occūpo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro**, -currēre, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceānus**, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octaviānus**, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus**, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta**, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Oculus**, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi**, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium**, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor**, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. odōres, *odors*; *perfumes*.
- Odōror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Œneus**, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleāger and Dejanira*.
- Enomāus**, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Œta**, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offĕro**, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina**, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio**, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium**, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea**, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum**, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim**, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor**, ōris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus**, ĕris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
- Olympia**, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnĕsus, upon the Alpĕus*.
- Olympicus**, a, um, adj. *Olympic*, *pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius**, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Om̄is, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiā, without any discord.*
- Onus, ěris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Op̄era, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare op̄eram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Op̄eror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *rich; fruitful; fat; dainty.*
- Oportet, ěre, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppōno, -pon̄ere, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportunus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -prim̄ere, -pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnātus, a, um, part. from
- Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.)
- opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optim̄e, adv. (sup. of ben̄e,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, ōnis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, ěris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oracūlum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, ōnis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orātor, ōris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbātus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orb̄elus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle: orbis, or orbis terrarum, the world.*
- Orbo, are, avi, atum, a. *to deprive; to bereave of.*
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions.*
- Ordino, are, avi, atum, a. *to order; to ordain; to arrange.*
- Ordo, inis, m. *order; arrangement; a row: ordines remorum, banks of oars.*
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east; the morning.*
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern.*
- Origo, inis, f. *source; origin: originem ducere, to derive one's origin; from*
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise; to begin; to appear.*
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament.*
- Ornatus, us, m. *an ornament; from*
- Orno, are, avi, atum, a. *to adorn; to deck.*
- Oro, are, avi, atum, a. *to beg; to entreat.*
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus.*
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace.*
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen; risen; born; begun.*
- Ortus, us, m. *a rising; east.*
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show; to point out; to exhibit.*
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from*
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river.*
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, orum, n. *an oyster.*
- Otium, i, n. *leisure; quiet; ease; idleness.*
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus.*
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep.*
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg.*

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius.*
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food; fodder.*
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree.*
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.*
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement; a contract: quo pacto, in what manner how.*
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor,)

- Padus**, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne**, or **Pene**, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea**, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma**, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpēbra**, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus**, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster**, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan**, Panis, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando**, pandēre, pansum & passum, a. *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium**, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæ in Ionia.*
- Panis**, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthēra**, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus**, d. g. & Papyrum, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus**, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ**, arum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco**, parcēre, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus**, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens**, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent; father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo**, ēre, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries**, ētis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario**, parēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris**, idis or idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter**, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus**, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parāre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus**, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars**, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrāque parte, on each side: magnā ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia**, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particûla, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a
particle ; a small part.
 Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly ; in
 part.*
 Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars.)
to divide ; to share.
 Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
 Partus, ūs, m. *a birth ; offspring.*
 Parum, adv. (minûs, minimè,
 § 174,) *little ; too little.*
 Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small ;
 very small ; from*
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minī-
 mus, § 125, 5,) *small or little ;
 less ; the least.*
 Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a.
to feed.
 Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep.
*to feed ; to graze ; to feed
 upon.*
 Passer, ēris, m. *a sparrow.*
 Passim, adv. *here and there ;
 every where ; in every direc-
 tion.*
 Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
 Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *hav-
 ing suffered.*
 Passus, a, um, part. (pando,)
stretched out ; hung up ; dried:
uva passa, a raisin.
 Passus, ūs, m. *a pace ; a measure
 of 5 feet : mille passuum, a
 mile or 5000 feet.*
 Pastor ōris, m. (pasco,) *a shep-
 herd.*
 Patefacio, facere, fēci, factum,
 a. (pateo & facio,) *to open ;*
*to disclose ; to discover ; to
 detect.*
 Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr.
 § 180, N.; *to be laid open or
 discovered.*
 Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened ;
 discovered.*
 Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying
 open ; open ; clear ; from*
 Pateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be open ; to
 stand open ; to extend.*
 Pater, tris, m. *a father : patres,
 fathers ; senators : paterfa-
 milias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ;
 the master of a family ; a
 housekeeper.*
 Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
 Patientia, æ, f. *patience ; hardi-
 ness ; from*
 Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to
 suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to
 allow.*
 Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's na-
 tive country ; one's birthplace.*
 Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patri-
 mony ; inheritance.*
 Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage ;
 from*
 Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) *a patron ;
 protector.*
 Patruēlis, is, c. *a cousin (by the
 father's side.)*
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few ; a few.*
 Paulatim, adv. *gradually ; little
 by little.*
 Paulò, or Paullò, adv. *a little.*
 Paululūm, adv. *a little.*
 Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. *a cog-*

- nōmen or surname in the *Æmilian tribe*.
 Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *poor*.
 Pauperies, ēi, f. *poverty*.
 Paupertas, ātis, f. *poverty; indigence*.
 Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. *to fear; to be afraid*.
 Pavo, ōnis, c. *a peacock*.
 Pax, pacis, f. *peace*.
 Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to sin; to commit a fault*.
 Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. *to comb; to dress*.
 Pectus, ōris, n. *the breast*.
 Pecunia, æ, f. *money; a sum of money*.
 Pecus, ūdis, f. *a sheep; a beast*.
 Pecus, ōris, n. *cattle; a herd; a flock*.
 Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) *one on foot; a foot-soldier*.
 Pelāgus, i, n. *the sea*.
 Peleus, i, m. *a king of Thessaly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles*.
 Pelias, æ, m. *a king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune*.
 Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Italy, whose country lay between the Æternus and the Sagrus*.
 Pelion, i, n. *a lofty mountain in Thessaly*.
 Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) *to allure; to entice; to invite*.
 Pellis, is, f. *the skin*.
 Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. *to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to hunt*.
 Peloponnēsus, i, f. *a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea*.
 Pelusium, i, n. *a town of Egypt*.
 Pendens, tis, part. *hanging; impending*.
 Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pensum, n. *to hang*.
 Pene, adv. *almost*.
 Penetrāle, is, n. *the inner part of a house*.
 Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penītus,) a. *to penetrate; to enter*.
 Penēus, i, m. *the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus*.
 Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) *a peninsula*.
 Penna, æ, f. *a feather; a quill; a wing*.
 Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) *hanging; pendent*.
 Penuria, æ, f. *want; scarcity*.
 Peperci. *See Parco*.
 Pepūli. *See Pello*.
 Pepēri. *See Pario*.
 Per, prep. *by; through; for; during; along*.
 Pera, æ, f. *a wallet; a bag*.
 Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) *to travel through; to go through or over*.
 Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to ask; to inquire*

- Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)
- Percussor, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*
- Percutio, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.*
- Perditē, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*
- Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*
- Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*
- Perdo, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*
- Perduco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*
- Perductus, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*
- Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*
- Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*
- Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*
- Pereo, -īre, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*
- Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*
- Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*
- Pergāum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia, situated upon the river Cat-cus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrāna Pergāmi.*
- Pergo, pergēre, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*
- Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*
- Periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*
- Pericūlum, & Periculum, i, n. *danger; peril.*
- Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereō.)
- Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*
- Permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.*
- Permisco, -miscēre, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*
- Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*
- Permitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*
- Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*
- Permuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies**, ēi, f. (perneco,) *destruction; extermination.*
- Perniciosus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pernicious; hurtful.*
- Perpendo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder; to weigh; to consider.*
- Perperam**, adv. *wrong; amiss; rashly; unjustly; absurdly; falsely.*
- Perpetior**, -peti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear; to suffer; to endure.*
- Perpetuus**, a, um, adj. *perpetual; constant.*
- Perrexī**. See **Pergo**.
- Persa**, æ, m. *a Persian; an inhabitant of Persia.*
- Persecutus**, a, um, part. from
- Persëquor**, -sëqui, -secutus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue; to follow; to continue; to persevere in; to persecute.*
- Perseus**, ei & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Dandë; also, the last king of Macedon.*
- Persicus**, a, um, adj. *of Persia; Persian.*
- Perspicio**, -spicere, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through; to discern; to become acquainted with; to discover.*
- Persuadeo**, -suadere, -suäsi, -suäsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*
- Perterreo**, -terrere, -terrui, -terri-tum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*
- Perterritus**, a, um, part. *affrighted; discouraged.*
- Pertinaciter**, adv. (ius, iassimë,) *obstinately; constantly; per-severingly.*
- Pertinax**, äcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate; wilful.*
- Pertineo**, -tinere, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend; to reach to.*
- Pervenio**, -venire, -véni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to; to arrive at; to reach.*
- Pervenitur**, pass. imp. *one comes; they come; we come, &c.*
- Pervius**, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious; which may be passed through; passable.*
- Pes**, pedis, m. *a foot.*
- Pessum**, adv. *down; under foot; to the bottom.*
- Pestilentia**, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence; a plague.*
- Petens**, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio**, önis, f. *a petition; a canvassing or soliciting for an office; from*
- Peto**, ëre, ivi, itum, a. *to ask; to request; to attack; to assail; to go to; to seek; to go for; to derive; to bring.*
- Petra**, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*
- Petræa**, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.*

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax**, ácis, m. *a Phæacian, or inhabitant of Phæacia, now Corfu. The Phæacians were famous for luxury.*
- Phalæxæ**, árum, f. pl. *the trappings of a horse; habiliments.*
- Pharos**, i, f. *a small island at the western mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower or light-house, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.*
- Pharsálus**, i, m. *a city of Thesaly.*
- Pharnáces**, is, m. *a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus.*
- Phasis**, Idis & is, f. *a town and river of Colchis, on the east side of the Euxine.*
- Phidias**, æ, m. *a celebrated Athenian statuary.*
- Philæni**, órum, m. pl. *two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.*
- Philippi**, órum, m. pl. *a city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace.*
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi.*
- Philippides**, æ, m. *a comic poet.*
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip; the father of Alexander; also, the son of Demetrius.*
- Philomêla**, æ, f. *a nightingale*
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy.*
- Philosôphus**, i, m. *a philosopher a lover of learning and wisdom.*
- Phineus**, i, m. *a king of Arcadia, and priest of Apollo.*
- Phocæi**, órum, m. pl. *the Phocæans; inhabitants of Phocæa, a maritime city of Ionia.*
- Phocis**, Idis, f. *a country of Greece.*
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia, a maritime country of Syria, north of Palestine.*
- Phœnix**, icis, m. *a Phœnician.*
- Phryx**, ygis, m. *a Phrygian; an inhabitant of Phrygia.*
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Picenum.*
- Picênum**, i, n. *a country of Italy.*
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted; embroidered: picta tabûla, a picture; a painting.*
- Piêtas**, âtis, f. (pius,) *piety; filial duty.*
- Pignus**, óris, n. *a pledge; a pawn; security; assurance.*
- Pila**, æ, f. *a ball.*
- Pileus**, i, m. *a hat; a cap.*
- Pilus**, i, m. *the hair.*
- Pindârus**, i, m. *Pindar, a Trojan, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets.*
- Pingo**, pingêre, pinxi, pictum, a. *to paint; to depict; to delineate; to draw; to represent in painting; acu, to embroider.*

- Pinguis**, e, adj. *fat*; *fertile*; *rich*.
Pinna, æ, f. *a fin*.
Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens*.
Pirāta, æ, m. *a pirate*.
Piscātor, ōris, m. *a fisherman*.
Piscis, is, m. *a fish*.
Pisistrātus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his cloquence*.
Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill*.
Pius, i, m. *an agnomen, or surname of Metellus*.
Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents*.
Placeo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to please: sibi, to be vain or proud of; to plume one's self*.
Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases; it is determined; it seems good to*.
Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid; quiet; still; tranquil; mild; gentle*.
Plaga, æ, f. *a blow; a wound: plagæ, pl. nets; toils*.
Planè, adv. *entirely; totally; plainly*.
Planta, æ, f. *a plant*.
Platānus, i, f. *the plane-tree*.
Platēa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill*.
Plato, ōnis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers*.
Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart; a wagon*.
Plebs, & **Plebes**, is, f. *the people; the common people; the plebeians*.
Plecto, plectēre, — plexum, a. *to punish; to weave*.
Plerique, pleræque, pleræque, adj. pl. *most; the most; many*.
Plerumque, adv. *commonly; generally; for the most part; sometimes*.
Plinius, i, m. *Pliny; the name of two distinguished Roman authors*.
Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiēnus*.
Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead; leaden; from*.
Plumbum, i, n. *lead*.
Pluo, pluēre, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain*.
Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much; most; very many*.
Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more: pl. many*.
Plūs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more; longer*.
Pluto, ōnis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions*.
Poculum, i, n. *a cup*.
Poēma, ātis, n. *a poem*.
Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment*.
Pœnitet, ēre, uit, imp. *it repents: pœnitet me, I repent*.
Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian:—subs. a Carthaginian*.
Poēta, æ, m. *a poet*.

- Pol**, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.
- Pollex**, icis, m. *the thumb; the great toe*.
- Polliceor**, eri, itus sum, dep. to *promise*.
- Pollicitus**, a, um, part.
- Pollux**, ūcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.
- Polyxēna**, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.
- Pomifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomiferæ arbōres, fruit-trees*.
- Pompa**, æ, f. *a procession; pomp; parade*.
- Pompeiānus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.
- Pompeius**, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great*.
- Pompilius**, i, m. *See Numa*.
- Pomum**, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.
- Pondus**, ēris, n. *a weight*.
- Pono**, ponēre, posui, positum, a. *to place; to put; to set*.
- Pons**, tis, m. *a bridge*.
- Pontius**, i, m. (*Thelesinus*), *a general of the Samnites*.
- Pontus**, i, m. *a sea: by synecdoche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.
- Poposci**. *See Posco*.
- Popŭlor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lay waste; to depopulate; from*
- Popŭlus**, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes*.
- Porrectus**, a, um, part. from
- Porrigo**, igēre, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer*.
- Porsēna**, æ, m. *a king of Etruria*.
- Porta**, æ, f. *a gate*.
- Portans**, tis, part. (porto.)
- Portendo**, -tendēre, -tendi, -tentum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken*.
- Porticus**, ūs, f. *a portico; a gallery; a porch*.
- Porto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carry; to bear*.
- Portus**, ūs, m. *a port; a harbor*.
- Posco**, poscēre, poposci, a. *to demand; to earnestly request*.
- Positus**, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.
- Possessio**, ōnis, f. *possession*.
- Possessor**, ōris, m. *a possessor; an occupant; from*
- Possideo**, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessum, a. *to possess*.
- Possum**, posse, potui, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, 6,) *to be able; I can*.
- Post**, prep. *after:—adv. after, after that; afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards*.

Postera, erum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, remus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next: in posterum, (supply tempus,) for the future: posteri, orum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); posterity.*

Postis, is, m. *a post.*

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since.*

Postremo & -um, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postremus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postera, § 125, 4,) *the last: ad postremum, at last.*

Postulo, are, avi, atum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand.*

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks.*

Posui. See Pono.

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful.*

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government.*

Potestas, atis, f. (potis,) *power.*

Potio, onis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught.*

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of.*

Potissimum, adv. (sup. of potius,) *principally; chiefly; especially.*

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained.*

Potius, adv. comp. (sup. potissimum,) *rather.*

Poto, potare, potavi, potatum or potum, a. *to drink.*

Potuisse. See Possum.

Potus, us, m. *drink.*

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of. or with.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep.*

Præbeo, ere, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for.*

Præcedens, tis, part. from

Præcedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before.*

Præceptor, oris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher.*

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice.*

Præcido, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off.*

Præcipio, -cipere, -cépi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command.*

Præcipito, are, avi, atum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate.*

Præcipue, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal.*

Præclārē, adv. *excellently; famously; gloriously*; from

Præclārus, a, um, adj. *famous*.

Præcludo, -cludere, -clūsi, -clūsum, a. (præ & claudō,) *to close; to stop; to shut up*.

Præco, ōnis, m. *a herald*.

Præda, æ, f. *booty; the prey*.

Prædico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise; to declare; to assert; to affirm*.

Prædico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict; to foretell*.

Predictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.

Prædor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.

Præfana, tis, part. from

Præfari, fātus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell; to announce; to predict*.

Præfero, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer; to bear before*.

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint; to determine*.

Præfinitus, a, um, part.

Prælātus, a, um, part. (præfero.)

Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)

Præliātus, a, um, part. from

Prælior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to give battle; to engage; to fight*.

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Præmium, i, n. *a reward; a prize*.

Præmitto -mittere, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.

Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.

Prænuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce; to tell beforehand; to signify; to give notice*.

Præparo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare; to make ready; to make*.

Præpono, -ponere, -posui, -postum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before; to value more; to place over; to prefer*.

Præsens, tis, adj. *present; imminent*.

Præsepe, is, n. *a manger; a crib*.

Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison; defence*.

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent; distinguished*.

Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority; an advantage; a preëminence*.

Præsto, stāre, stūti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before; to perform; to pay; to grant; to give; to render; to execute; to cause; to excel; to be superior; to surpass: se, to show or prove one's self: præstat, imp. it is better*.

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over; to preside over; to have the charge or command of; to rule over*.

Prætendo, -tendere, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or turn, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premère, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiôsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
- mus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priène, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -um, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.*
- Primoris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, îpis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principâtus, ûs, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognômen or surname of the elder T'arquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Prius, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
- Proboscis**, *Idia*, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
- Procas**, se, m. *See Silvius*.
- Procédens**, tia, part. from
- Procédo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed; to go forth; to go forward; to advance; to go out*.
- Proceritas**, âtis, f. *stature; height; tallness; length; from*
- Procérus**, a, um, adj. *tall; long*.
- Proclâmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out; to proclaim*.
- Proconsul**, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.
- Procreo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & creô,) *to beget*.
- Procul**, adv. *far*.
- Procuro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of; to manage*.
- Procurro**, currère, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward; to jut out; to extend*.
- Prodigium**, i, n. *a prodigy*.
- Proditor**, ôris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.
- Proditus**, a, um, part. from
- Prodo**, -dère, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray; to relate; to discover; to disclose; to manifest*.
- Prælior**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to fight; from*
- Prælium**, i, n. *a battle*.
- Profectus**, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
- Proficiscens**, tis, part. from
- Proficiscor**, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march; to travel; to depart; to go*.
- Profiteor**, -fitêri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare; to avow publicly; to profess: sapientiam, to profess wisdom; to profess to be a philosopher*.
- Profugio**, -fugère, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee; to escape*.
- Profigus**, a, um, adj. *fleeing; escaping:—subs. a fugitive; an exile*.
- Progredior**, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward; to proceed; to advance*.
- Progressus**, a, um, part. *having advanced*.
- Prohibeo**, ère, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit; to hinder; to forbid*.
- Prohibitus**, a, um, part.
- Projicio**, -jicère, -jêci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away; to throw down; to throw*.
- Prolâbor**, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down; to fall forward*.
- Prolapsus**, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

Prolāto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-
ēro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-
pētus and Clymēne.*

Promittens, tis, part. from

Promitto, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,) *a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*

Promoveo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,) *to
move forward; to enlarge.*

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*

Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*

Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
imē,) *near; near to; nigh.*

Propēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-
ten.*

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,) *near;
related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*

Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*

Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*

Propōno, -ponēre, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*

Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*

Propontis, Idis, f. *the sea of Mar-
mōra.*

Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*

Propriē, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; property; strictly.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*

Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*

Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*

Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the A-
cropōtis at Athens.*

Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*

Proscribo, -scribēre, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,) *to
proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*

Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*

Prosequor, -sēqui, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*

Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*

Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*

Prospērē, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*

Prosterno, -sternēre, -strāvi,

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniēns, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudēns, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andrius.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—suba. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus, a, um, part.
- Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurāti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpleus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi, ōrum, m. *the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæi, ōrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*
- Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

- Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.
- Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*
- Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*
- Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*
- Quadrigæ, ārum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*
- Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*
- Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
- Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Querens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, õnis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, õris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136: *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quî, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 4; *because.*
- Quicumque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3; *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 7; *but; but that.*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um; num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — ed, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quominus, adv. that — not.

Quomodo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cùm, adv. when: quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod. Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder; from

Rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, oris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence: a robber.

Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio,) *seized; robbed; carried off.*
 Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity.*
 Rarò, adv. *rarely; seldom; from*
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare. few*
 Ratio, ònis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought.*
 Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*
 Recêdo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*
 Recens, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Receptûrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Recessus, ūs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess; a corner.*
 Recipio, -cipère, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*
 Recognosco, -noscère, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*
 Recolligo, -ligère, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to*

gather up again; to recollect; to recover.
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from
 Recondo, dère, dîdi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal.*
 Recreâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creô,) *to restore; to bring to life again.*
 Rectè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right; straight; up-right; direct.*
 Recuperâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recupero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover; to regain.*
 Redditûrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)
 Reddîtus, a, um, part. from
 Reddo, -dère, -dîdi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*
 Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back.*
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*
 Redîgo, -igère, -êgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestatem, to bring into one's power.*
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from
 Redîmo, -imère, -êmi, -emptum a. (re & emo,) *to buy back: to redeem; to ransom.*

- Reducendus**, a, um, part. from
Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead or bring back*: in gratiam, *to reconcile*.
- Refērens**, tis, part. *requiting; returning; referring*; from
- Refēro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*: gratiam, or gratias, *to requite a favor*; to show gratitude: beneficium, *to requite a benefit*: victoriam, *to bring back victory*, i. e. *to return victorious*: imaginem, *to reflect the image*; to resemble: ad aliquam rem, *to refer to*; to reckon a part of.
- Refluens**, tis, part. from
- Refluō**, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio**, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum, n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; to flee; *to retreat*.
- Regia**, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
- Regina**, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
- Regio**, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region*; *a district*; *a country*.
- Regius**, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*; *regal*; *the king's*.
- Regnatūrus**, a, um, part. from
- Regno**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (regnum,) *to rule*; *to govern*.
- Regnātur**, pass. imp. *kingly government continues*.
- Regnum**, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*; *empire*; *dominion*; *reign*; *government*; *rule*.
- Rego**, regēre, rexi, rectum, a. (rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn back*; *to return*.
- Regressus**, a, um, part. *having returned*.
- Regūlus**, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general in the first Punic war*.
- Relātus**, a, um, part. (refēro.)
- Relictūrus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Relictus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio**, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion*; *sacredness*; *sanctity*; *reverence*; *religious rites*.
- Relinquo**, -linquēre, -liqui, -lictum, a. (re & linquo,) *to leave*; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to abandon*.
- Reliquiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *the relics*; *the remains*; from
- Reliquus**, a, um, adj. *the rest*; *the remainder*; *the other*.
- Remaneo**, -manēre, -mansi, -mansum, n. (re & maneo,) *to remain behind*.
- Remedium**, i, n. (re & medeor,) *a remedy*.
- Remitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send back*; *to remit*.
- Removeo**, -movēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus**, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus**, i, m. *the twin brother of Romūlus*.

- Renovatus**, a, um, part. from
Renovo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*
- Renuntio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*
- Reor**, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*
- Repâro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*
- Repentè**, adv. *suddenly.*
- Reperio**, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*
- Repëto**, -petëre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*
- Repleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*
- Repôno**, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*
- Reporto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*
- Repræsento**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*
- Repudio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxorem, to divorce.*
- Requiro**, -quirëre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quæro,) *to seek; to demand; to require; to need.*
- Res**, rei, f. *a thing; an affair, a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiâris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*
- Reservo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*
- Resideo**, -sidëre, -sëdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*
- Resimus**, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*
- Resisto**, -sistëre, -stîti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*
- Resolvo**, -solvëre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*
- Respondeo**, -spondëre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondëtur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*
- Responsum**, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*
- Respublica**, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government; the commonwealth.*
- Respuo**, -spuëre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*
- Restituo**, -stituëre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to*

*store ; to replace ; to rebuild :
aciem, to cause the army to
rally.*

Retineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum,
a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back ;
to retain ; to detain ; to hin-
der.*

Reverà, adv. (res & verus,) *tru-
ly ; in very deed ; in reality ;
in good earnest.*

Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*

Reversus, a, um, part. *having re-
turned.*

Reverto, -vertère, -verti, -ver-
sum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn
back ; to return.*

Revertor, -verti, -versus sum,
dep. *to return.*

Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc.
(revireo,) *to grow green again.*

Revôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re &
voco,) *to recall ; to call back.*

Revôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re &
volo,) *to fly back ; to fly off
again.*

Rex, regis, m. *a king ; also, the
name of a plebeian family at
Rome.*

Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver
of Crete, and subsequently one
of the three judges of the in-
fernal regions.*

Rhæti, òrum, m. pl. *the inhabit-
ants of Rhætia, now the Gri-
sons.*

Rhemæ, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of
Romulus and Remus.*

Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*

Rhinoceros, òtis, m. *a rhinoceros.*

Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan
or Riphæan : montes, moun-
tains, which, according to the
ancients, were found in the
north of Scythia.*

Rhodanus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*

Rhodium, i, m. *an inhabitant of
Rhodes ; a Rhodian.*

Rhodope, es, f. *a high mountain
in the western part of Thrace.*

Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes ; an island
in the Mediterranean sea.*

Rhœtæum, i, n. *a city and prom-
ontory of Troas.*

Rhyndæus, i, m. *a river of Mys-
ia.*

Ridens, tis, part. *smiling ; laugh-
ing at ; from*

Rideo, dère, si, sum, n. & a. *to
laugh ; to laugh at ; to mock ;
to deride.*

Rigeo, ère, ui, n. *to be cold.*

Rigidus, a, um, adj. *severe.*

Rigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to water ;
to irrigate ; to bedew ; to wet.*

Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*

Risi. See **Rideo**.

Risus, ùs, m. *laughing ; laugh-
ter.*

Rixor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to
quarrel.*

Robur, òris, n. *strength : robur
militum, the flower of the sol-
diers.*

Rogatus, a, um, part. *being ask-
ed ; from*

Rogo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ask ;*

- to request; to beg; to entreat.*
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errīmus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruīna, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullīānus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*
- Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*
- S.
- Sabini, ōrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
- Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errīmus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*
- Sacerdos, ōtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*
- Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*
- Sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpe, adv. (iūs, issīme, § 194,) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, ātis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*
- Saginātus, a, um, part. from
- Sagino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fatten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
 Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
 Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
 Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
 Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
 Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
 Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
 Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
 Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
 Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*
 Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
 Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
 Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
 Sanguis, inis, m. *blood.*
 Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
 Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
 Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
 Sarcina, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
 Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
 Sarmatæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
 Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
 Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*
 Satiātus, a, um, part. from Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
 Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*
 Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
 Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janiculum.*
 Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
 Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
 Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
 Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
 Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
 Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
 Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
 Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
 Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
 Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
 Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

- cadia*, or of *Seyros*, and father of *Atalanta*.
- Scheria*, æ, f. an ancient name of the island *Corcýra*, or *Corfu*.
- Scientia*, æ, f. *knowledge*; from
- Scio*, ire, ivi, itum, a. to know; to understand.
- Scipio*, ònis, m. a distinguished Roman family: *Scipiões*, the *Scipios*.
- Scopulus*, i, m. a cliff; a rock.
- Scorpio*, ònis, m. a scorpion.
- Scotia*, æ, f. *Scotland*.
- Scriba*, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from
- Scribo*, scribère, scripsi, scriptum, a. to write: scribère leges, to prepare laws.
- Scriptor*, òris, m. a writer; an author.
- Scripturus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrutor*, àri, àtus sum, dep. to search into; to trace out.
- Scutum*, i, n. a shield.
- Scylla*, æ, f. the daughter of *Nisus*.
- Seyros*, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*.
- Scythes*, æ, m. an inhabitant of *Scythia*; a *Scythian*.
- Scythia*, æ, f. a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.
- Scythicus*, a, um, adj. *Scythian*.
- Seco*, secàre, secui, sectum, a. to cut.
- Secèdo*, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.
- Sectàtus*, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
- Sector*, àri, àtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.
- Secum*, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.
- Secundus*, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.
- Securis*, is, f. an axe.
- Secutus*, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed*, conj. § 198, 4; but.
- Sedëcim*, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) sixteen.
- Sedeo*, sedère, sedi, sessum, n. to sit; to light upon.
- Sedes*, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.
- Seditio*, ònis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.
- Sedulus*, a, um, adj. diligent.
- Seges*, étis, f. a crop; a harvest.
- Segnis*, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.
- Sejungo*, -jungère, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to divide; to sever; to separate.
- Seleucia*, æ, f. a town of *Syria*, near the *Orontes*

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus *semel*, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semiramis**, idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: *Sempronius Gracchus*, a *Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senâtor**, ôris, m. (*senex*), *a senator*.
- Senâtus**, ûs & i, m. (*senex*), *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, ûtis, f. (*senex*), *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, *senescere*, *senui*, inc. *to grow old*; *to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. *senior*.) § 126, 4.
- Senônes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ûs, m. (*sentio*), *sense*; *feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion*; *a proposition*; *a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, *sentire*, *sensi*, *sensum*, a. *to feel*; *to perceive*; *to be sensible of*; *to observe*; *to suppose*.
- Sepâro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (*se & paro*), *to separate*; *to divide*.
- Sepelio**, *sepelire*, *sepelivi*, *sepultum*, a. *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge*; *a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ônis, m. *the Northern Bear*; *the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*,
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (*septem*), *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave*; *a sepulchre*; *a tomb*.
- Sepultûra**, æ, f. *burial*; *interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (*sepelio*), *buried*.
- Sequâna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, *sequi*, *secutus sum*, dep. *to follow*; *to pursue*.
- Secutus**, a, um, part. (*sequor*).
- Serênus**, a, um, adj. *serene*; *tranquil*; *clear*; *fair*; *bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ônis, m. *speech*; *a discourse*; *conversation*.
- Serò**, (*serius*), adv. *late*; *too late*.
- Sero**, *serere*, *sevi*, *satum*, a. *to sow*; *to plant*.

- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent ; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery ; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pre-serve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave ; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; *himself ; herself ; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.* § 327, 3.
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses.* § 327, 3.
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so ; thus ; in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry : siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicūti, adv. (sic ut,) *as ; as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, ēris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent ; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

Sileo, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*

Silva, or **Sylva**, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*

Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*

Silvius, i, m. *a son of Ænéas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*

Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*

Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*

Simōis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*

Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*

Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*

Simulacrum, i, n. (simūlo,) *an image ; a statue.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*

Sine, prep. *without.*

Singularis, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*

Singūli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singulis mensibus, every month : singulis singulas partes, to each a share.*

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

Sino, sinēre, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*

Sinus, ūs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*

Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*

Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*

Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*

Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*

Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*

Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*

Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*

Sociālis, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*

Societas, ātis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*

Socius, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*

Socordia, æ, f. (socors,) *negligence ; sloth.*

Socrātes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*

Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*

Solēo, ēre, itus sum, n. *pass. § 142, 2 ; to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.*

Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*

Solitudo, mis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*

Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

- Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.
- Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.
- Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day*.
- Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land*.
- Solùm, adv. *alone*; *only*; from
- Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.
- Solùtus, a, um, part. from
- Solvo, solvère, solvi, solùtum, a. *to dissolve*; *to melt*; *to answer*.
- Somnio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to dream*; from
- Somnium, i, n. *a dream*; from
- Somnus, i, m. *sleep*.
- Sonitus, ùs, m. *a sound*; *a noise*.
- Sono, ãre, ui, ìtum, n. *to sound*; *to resound*; from
- Sonus, i, m. *a sound*.
- Sorbeo, -ère, -ui, *to suck in*; *to absorb*.
- Soror, òris, f. *a sister*.
- Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius*.
- Spargo, spargère, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle*; *to strew*; *to scatter*; *to sow*.
- Sparsi. *See Spargo*.
- Sparsus, a, um, part.
- Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia*.
- Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Spartanus, i, m. *a Spartan*.
- Sparti, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed*.
- Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made*.
- Spatiosus, a, um, adj. *large*; *spacious*; from
- Spatium, i, n. *a space*; *room*; *distance*.
- Species, èi, f. (specio,) *an appearance*.
- Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle*; *a show*; from
- Specto, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold*; *to see*; *to consider*; *to regard*; *to relate*; *to refer*.
- Specus, ùs, m. f. & n. *a cave*.
- Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave*.
- Spero, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to hope*; *to expect*.
- Spes, ei, f. *hope*; *expectation*; *promise*.
- Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.
- Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion*.

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
- Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
- Splendo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
- Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
- Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo, spondere, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
- Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
- Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
- Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
- Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
- Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
- Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
- Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
- Statim, adv. *immediately.*
- Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
- Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
- Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
- Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
- Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
- Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
- Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
- Sterto, ēre, ui, n. *to snore.*
- Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
- Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
- Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
- Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
- Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
- Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
- Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
- Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
- Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
- Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
- Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
- Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambush.*
- Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōse, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subduco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subigo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublime, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -sili, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor: to help.*

Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*

Succêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*

Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*

Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*

Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*

Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

Sufficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*

Suffodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*

Suffossus, a, um, part.

Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*

Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*

Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*

Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*

Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*

Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ;*

perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.

Sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sump-tum, a. *to take.*

Sumptus, a, um, part.

Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*

Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*

Super, prep. *above ; upon.*

Superbè, adv. (ius, issimè,) *proudly ; haughtily.*

Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*

Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*

Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*

Superfluous, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*

Superjacio, -jacere, -jêci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*

Superjactor, -jâci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*

Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*

Superstitiosus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*

Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*

Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above ; high ; upper.*

Supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

Supervenio, -venire, -véni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

Supervolo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

Suppêto, ère, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i, n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surêna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Suscipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

Suspîcor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

Sustento, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to sustain; to support*: sustentare vitam, *to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*. Sustollo, sustollere, sustuli, sublâtum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Syllâba, æ, f. *a syllable*.

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, âcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracûsæ, ârum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriâcus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

T., *an abbreviation of Titus*.

Tabesco, tabescere, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

Tabûla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting*: plumbea tabûla, *a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

- Tactus, ūs, m. (tango,) *the touch.*
 Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or
 pertæsum est, imp. *to be*
wearry of: vitæ eos tædet,
they are weary of life.
 Tænārus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a*
promontory in Laconia, now
cape Matapan.
 Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum*
variously estimated from \$860
to \$1020.
 Talis, e, adj. *such.*
 Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*
 Tam, adv. *so; so much.*
 Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding*
ing; still; nevertheless.
 Tanāis, is, m. *a river between Eu-*
rope and Asia, now the Don.
 Tanāquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tar-*
quinius Priscus.
 Tandem, adv. *at length; at last;*
finally.
 Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum,
 a. *to touch.*
 Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. *as;*
as well as; as if; like.
 Tantālus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter;*
the father of Pelops, and king
of Phrygia.
 Tantò, adv. (tantus,) *so much.*
 Tantopère, adv. (tantus & opus,)
so much; so greatly.
 Tantùm, adv. *only; so much;*
from
 Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great;*
such: tanti, of so much value:
tanti est, it is worth the pains;
it makes amends: non est
tanti, it is not best; it is not
worth while.
 Tardè, adv. (iūa, iussimè,) (tardus,)
slowly.
 Tarditas, ātis, f. (tardus,) *slow-*
ness; dulness; heaviness.
 Tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to retard;*
to check; to stop; from
 Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow; dull.*
 Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar-*
entine; of or belonging to
Tarentum: Tarentini, Tar-
entines; the inhabitants of
Tarentum.
 Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*
in the south of Italy.
 Tarpēia, æ, f. *the daughter of*
Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed
the Roman citadel to the Sa-
bines.
 Tarpēius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian:*
mons, the Tarpeian or Capi-
toline mount.
 Tarquini, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of*
Etruria, whence the family of
Tarquin derived their name.
 Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the*
name of an illustrious Roman
family, of which two, Priscus
and Superbus, were kings:
 Tarquini, ōrum, pl. *the Tar-*
quins.
 Tartārus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl.
 n. *Tartarus; the infernal re-*
gions.
 Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*
of the Black sea, now called
the Crimea or Taurida.

Taurus, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*

Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*

Taÿgētus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*

Tectum, i, n. *a roof; a house.*

Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*

Teges, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*

Tego, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*

Tegumentum, i, n. *a covering.*

Telum, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*

Temērē, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*

Tempe, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*

Temperies, iei, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*

Tempestas, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*

Templum, i, n. *a temple.*

Tempus, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*

Temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*

Tendo, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*

Tenēbræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*

Teneo, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a.

to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.

Tentātus, a, um, part. from

Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*

Tentyritæ, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*

Tenuis, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*

Tenus, prep. *up to; as far as.*

Tepesco, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*

Ter, num. adv. *thrice.*

Terentius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Tergum, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*

Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*

Terminus, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*

Terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*

Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*

Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*

Terrester, terrestris, terrestre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terrestre, a land animal.*

Terribilis, e, adj. *terrible.*

Territo, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium**, i, n. (*terra*.) *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (*terreo*.)
- Terror**, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
- Testūdo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, **texere**, **texui**, **textum**, a, *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & **ētis**, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrænæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, idis & **Idos**, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
- Thraasybūlus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, **thuris**, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

- Tigrānes, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*
- Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*
- Tigris, idis, (*seldom is,*) f. *a tiger.*
- Tigris, Idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*
- Timens, tia, part. from
- Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear; to dread; to be afraid.*
- Timidus, a, um, adj. *timid; cowardly.*
- Timor, ōris, m. *fear.*
- Tinnitus, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*
- Tintinnabulum, i, n. *a bell.*
- Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand; a firebrand.*
- Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear; to endure; to admit of.*
- Tollo, tollēre, sustūli, sublātum, a. *to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.*
- Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, a. *to shave; to shear.*
- Tonitru, u, n. *thunder.*
- Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder: tonat, it thunders.*
- Tormentum, i, n. (*torqueo,*) *an engine for throwing stones and darts.*
- Torquātus, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*
- Torquis, is, d. *a collar; a chain.*
- Tot, ind. adj. *so many.*
- Totidem, ind. adj. *the same number; as many.*
- Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; *whole; entire; all.*
- Trabs, is, f. *a beam.*
- Tractātus, a, um, part. from
- Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*traho,*) *to treat; to handle.*
- Tractus, ūs, m. (*traho,*) *a tract; a country; a region.*
- Tractus, a, um, part. (*traho.*)
- Traditus, a, um, part. from
- Trado, -dēre, -dīdi, -dītum, a. (*trans & do,*) *to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.*
- Tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic.*
- Tragedia, æ, f. *a tragedy.*
- Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahēre, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.*
- Trajicio, -jicēre, -jēcī, -jectum, a. (*trans & jacio,*) *to convey over; to pass or cross over.*
- Trames, itis, m. (*trameo,*) *a path; a way.*
- Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*trans & no,*) *to swim over.*
- Tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquill; calm; serene.*
- Trans, prep. *over; beyond; on the other side.*
- Transactus, a, um, part. (*transigo.*)

- Transeo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transféro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfuga**, æ, c. *a deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus**, a, um, part. (trans-fēro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Trano**.
- Transvêho**, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredēcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres, tria**, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Trevîri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulāris**, e, adj. (triangŭlum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus**, i, m. *a tribune.*
- Tribuo**, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribūtum**, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemini**, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus**, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphālis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

Triumphans, *us*, part. from
 Triumpho, *are, avi, atum, n. to triumph.*
 Triumphus, *i, m. a triumph; a triumphal procession.*
 Triumvir, *virī, m. (tres & vir,) one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.*
 Troas, *adis, f. a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.*
 Trochilus, *i, m. a wren.*
 Troglodytæ, *arum, c. pl. Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves.*
 Troja, *æ, f. Troy, the capital of Troas.*
 Trojānus, *a, um, adj. Trojan.*
 Trucido, *are, avi, atum, a. to slay; to murder; to massacre.*
 Trux, *ucis, adj. savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.*
 Tu, *subs. pro. thou; § 133.*
 Tuba, *æ, f. a trumpet.*
 Tuber, *eria, n. a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.*
 Tubicen, *inis, m. (tuba & cano,) a trumpeter.*
 Tueor, *tuēri, tuītus sum, dep. to defend; to protect.*
 Tugurium, *i, n. a hut; a shed.*
 Tuli. *See Fero.*
 Tullia, *æ, f. the daughter of Servius Tullius.*
 Tullius, *i, m. a Roman.*
 Tullus, *i, m. (Hostilius,) the third Roman king.*
 Tum, *adv. then; and; so; also:*

tum — tum, as well — as; both — and: tum demum, then first.
 Tumultus, *us, m. a noise; a tumult.*
 Tumulus, *i, m. a mound; a tomb.*
 Tunc, *adv. then.*
 Tunica, *æ, f. a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.*
 Turbatus, *a, um, part. disturbed; confused; troubled; from*
 Turbo, *are, avi, atum, a. (turba,) to disturb; to trouble.*
 Turma, *æ, f. a troop; a company.*
 Turpis, *e, adj. base; disgraceful.*
 Turpitude, *inis, f. baseness; ugliness.*
 Turris, *is, f. a tower.*
 Tuscia, *æ, f. a country of Italy, the same as Etruria.*
 Tuscūlum, *i, n. a city of Latium.*
 Tuscus, *a, um, adj. Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.*
 Tutor, *oris, m. a guardian; a tutor.*
 Tutus, *a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) safe.*
 Tuus, *a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,) thy; thine*
 Tyrannis, *idis & idos, f. tyranny; arbitrary power.*
 Tyrannus, *i, m. a tyrant; a usurper; a king.*
 Tyrius, *a, um, adj. Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan*; *belonging to Tuscany*.

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia*.

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder*; *a teat*.

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility*; *fruitfulness*.

Ubi, adv. *where*; *when*; *as soon as*.

Ubique, adv. *every where*.

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge*; *to avenge*.

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any*; *any one*.

Uterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further*.

Uteriorus, adv. *farther*; *beyond*; *longer*.

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last*.

Ultra, prep. *beyond*; *more than*: —adv. *besides*; *moreover*; *further*.

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged*.

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca*.

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade*; *a shadow*.

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade*; *to darken*.

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together*.

Unde, adv. *whence*; *from which*.

Undēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven*.

Undenagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth*.

Undequinginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine*.

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth*. [nineteenth.

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen*.

Undique, adv. *on all sides*.

Unguis, is, m. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a nail*.

Ungula, æ, f. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a hoof*: binis ungulis, *cloven-footed*.

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone*; *sole*; *only*.

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl*.

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole*; *universal*; *all*.

Unquam, adv. *ever*: nec unquam, *and never*.

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one*; *only*; *alone*.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one*; *each*; § 138, 4.

Urbs, is, f. *a city*; *the chief city*; *Rome*.

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn*.

Ursus, i, m. *a bear*.

Usque, adv. *even*; *as far as*; *till*; *until*.

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use*; *custom*; *profit* *advantage*.

Ut, conj. *that*; *in order that*; *so that*; *adv. as*.

Utunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, traque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrunque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes; passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vāgor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vāgor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valēre,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issīmè,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, vxi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscan, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also;*

- even : vel lecta, even when
read : vel — vel, either — or.
- Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. to pluck.
- Vellus, ĕris, n. a fleece.
- Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) swift ; rapid ; active.
- Velum, i, n. a sail.
- Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) as ; as if.
- Venālis, e, adj. venal ; mercenary.
- Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
- Venaticus, a, um, adj. belonging to the chase : canis, a hound.
- Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) a huntsman.
- Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. to sell ; from
- Vendo, vendēre, vendīdi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) to sell.
- Venenātus, a, um, adj. poisoned ; poisonous ; from
- Venēnum, i, n. poison.
- Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; to be exposed for sale ; to be sold.
- Venētus, i, m., or Brigantinus, a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Roden sea, or lake of Constance.
- Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. to come ; to advance.
- Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to hunt.
- Venter, tris, m. the belly ; the stomach.
- Ventus, i, m. a wind.
- Venus, ĕris, f. the goddess of love and beauty.
- Ver, veris, n. the spring.
- Verber, ĕris, n. a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe.
- Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to strike.
- Verbum, i, n. a word.
- Verē, adv. (verus,) truly.
- Vereor, ĕri, Itus sum, dep. to fear ; to be concerned for.
- Vergo, vergĕre, versi, n. to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look.
- Verisimīlis, e, adj. (verum & simīlis,) probable.
- Verītus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
- Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) but : —adv. indeed ; truly.
- Verōna, æ, f. Verona, a city in the north of Italy.
- Versātus, a, um, part. from
- Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside.
- Versus, a, um, part. (vortor.)
- Versūs, prep. towards.
- Vertex, icis, m. the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head.
- Verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. to turn ; to change.
- Veru, u, n. § 87 ; a spit.
- Verūm, conj. but ; but yet ; from
- Verus, a, um, adj. true.
- Vescor, i, dep. to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon.
- Vespĕri, or -ē, adv. at evening :

- tam vesp̄ri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibulum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesilius, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Sannites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. *See Veho.*
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesim^{us}, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. *See Vinco.*
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinitas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicia, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, īlis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issim^{us},) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

Villicus, i, m. <i>an overseer of an estate ; a steward.</i>	Virgūla, æ, f. (dim. from virga,) <i>a small rod.</i>
Villus, i, m. <i>long hair ; coarse hair.</i>	Viriāthus, i, m. <i>a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.</i>
Vincio, vincere, vinxi, vinctum, a. <i>to bind.</i>	Viridomārus, i, m. <i>a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.</i>
Vinco, vincēre, vici, victum, a. <i>to conquer ; to vanquish ; to surpass.</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f. (vir,) <i>virtue ; merit ; excellence ; power ; valor ; faculty.</i>
Vinctus, a, um, part. (vincio.)	Vis, vis, f. § 85 ; <i>power ; strength ; force : vis hominum, a multitude of men : vim facere, to do violence :—pl. vires, ium, power ; strength.</i>
Vinculum, i, n. <i>a chain : in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.</i>	Viscus, ēris, n. <i>an entrail : viscera, pl. the bowels ; the flesh.</i>
Vindex, icis, c. <i>an avenger ; a protector ; a defender ; an assenter ; from</i>	Vistula, æ, f. <i>a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.</i>
Vindico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to claim ; to avenge.</i>	Visurgis, is, m. <i>the Weser, a large river of Germany.</i>
Vindicta, æ, f. <i>vengeance ; punishment.</i>	Visus, a, um, part. (video.)
Vinum, i, n. <i>wine.</i>	Visus, ūs, m. <i>the sight.</i>
Viola, æ, f. <i>a violet.</i>	Vita, æ, f. <i>life.</i>
Violo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to violate ; to pollute ; to corrupt.</i>	Vitandus, a, um, part. (vito.)
Vir, viri, m. <i>a man.</i>	Vitifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (vitis & fero,) <i>vine-bearing.</i>
Vireo, ēre, ui, n. <i>to be green ; to be verdant ; to flourish.</i>	Vitis, is, f. <i>a vine.</i>
Vires. <i>See Vis.</i>	Vitium, i, n. <i>a crime.</i>
Virga, æ, f. <i>a rod ; a small staff ; a switch.</i>	Vito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to shun ; to avoid.</i>
Virgilius, i, m. <i>Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.</i>	Vitupēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. <i>to find fault with ; to blame.</i>
Virginia, æ, f. <i>the daughter of Virginius.</i>	Vividus, a, um, adj. <i>lively ; vivid ; from</i>
Virginus, i, m. <i>the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.</i>	
Virgo, inis, f. <i>a virgin ; a girl ; a maid.</i>	

Vivo, *vivere*, *vixi*, *victum*, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*

Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*

Vix, adv. *scarcely.*

Vixi. See **Vivo**.

Voco, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. (*vox*), *to call; to invite; to name.*

Volo, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, n. *to fly.*

Volo, *velle*, *volui*, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*

Volsci, *ör um*, m. pl. *a people of Latium*

Volücer, *-ris*, *-cre*, adj. *winged: —subs. a bird.*

Volumnia, *æ*, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*

Voluntas, *ätis*, f. (*volo*), *the will.*

Voluptas, *ätis*, f. (*volüpe*), *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*

Volütätus, a, um, part. from

Volvo, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. freq. (*volvo*), *to roll.*

Vo vo, *väre*, *vi*, *ütum*, a. *to roll; to turn.*

Votum, i, n (*voveo*), *a wish; a vow.*

Vox, *vocis*, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*

Vulcänus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*

Vulnerätus, a, um, part. from

Vulnäro, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, a. *to wound; from*

Vulnus, *ëris*, n. *a wound.*

Vulpecula, *æ*, f. dim. (*vulpea*), *a little fox.*

Vulpes, *is*, f. *a fox.*

Vultur, *üris*, m. *a vulture.*

Vultus, *üs*, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

Xanthippe, *es*, f. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*

Xenocrätes, *is*, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*

Xerxes, *is*, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

Zama, *æ*, f. *a city of Africa.*

Zeno, *önis*, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, *is*, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Zona, *æ*, f. *a girdle; a zone.*

Zone, *es*, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

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